

# THE TENTH MEETING OF THE AAPSO PRESIDIUM



18 - 21 November, 1981 —  
Kabul, D.R. of Afghanistan





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**KABUL - AFGHANISTAN**

**18 - 21 November 1981**

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## INTRODUCTION

*The 10th AAPSO Presidium was held in Kabul, Capital of Afghanistan from 18 to 21 Nov. 1981. This meeting, attended by about sixty governmental and non-governmental organizations and bodies from all parts of the world, marked the 20th anniversary of the non-alignment movement.*

*The 10th AAPSO Presidium was a great success, and the Afghani Peace and Solidarity Committee contributed effectively towards the achievement of this success. The meeting resulted in practical and mature resolutions, and deliberations took place in a climate of frankness, and great political and organizational awareness. One of the most significant problems discussed by the Presidium was the situation of tension around Afghanistan, and the AAPSO initiatives in this connexion. The meeting also discussed the vote of the non-alignment movement in the face of the world problems. The discussions also included some organizational issues, and the resolutions made reflected the deep solidarity among the different peoples of Asia and Africa, supporting and pushing forward the AAPSO endeavours in this respect.*

*This book comprises the most important documents of the 10th AAPSO Presidium.*

General Secretary  
Nouri Abdel Razzak



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## AGENDA

**Review, and ways and means, for the implementation of the tasks of the AAPSO to honour its commitment to the principles and objectives of the Non-Alignment movement on the occasion of its 20th anniversary .**

1. To consolidate and deepen the militant anti-imperialist content of Non-Alignment, to further promote co-operation and solidarity with the Non-Alignment movement, with world democratic forces and with socialist countries against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism.

2. The struggle for disarmament and safeguarding world peace and security, against the rise in tensions and threats against detente and international co-operation.

3. The struggle for the solution of socio-economic problems of development particularly in connection with disarmament issues; for the new international economic order.

4. Further mobilisation of support to the national liberation struggles in South Africa and Namibia, to the Front-line states, to the consolidation of the African peoples' national and economic independence; and against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

5. Consolidation and further mobilisation of support to the Arab Liberation Movement in its struggle for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, for a comprehensive just solution in the area, for the complete liquidation of the Israeli occupation, for the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon, for safeguarding the independence of Arab countries, for the control of Arab peoples over their natural resources and for democracy and against U.S. imperialist schemes in the Middle East.

6. The struggle against U.S. military escalation and the imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean, Gulf Area and the Red Sea

for the strengthening of peace, national independence, progress and security in the Pacific, South East Asia and in the whole of Asia, and for the normalisation of the situation in the Asian Continent, particularly in the context of the concrete initiatives for the peaceful solution of the Afghanistan issue to guarantee the interests and co-operation of peoples in this area.

7. Organisational and constitutional issues and the AAPSO Programme of Action for the next year.

**INAUGURAL SESSION**



## **ADDRESS OF COMRADE BABRAK CARMEL**

**General Secretary of the C.C. of the P.D.P.A. and President  
of the Revolutionary Council of the D.R.A.**

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**Dear Guests,**

**Delegates**

**Friends and**

**Dear Comrades,**

Permit me, first of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of PDPA, Revolutionary Council and people of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, to welcome and greet you, dear dependable representatives of the way of peace, social progress, freedom, justice and human rights, having come here to express your militant solidarity with the revolutionary Afghanistan that is presently subjected to the most shameless plots, aggressions and armed interventions by imperialism, chauvinism and reaction and so I present my warm revolutionary salutations to you, representatives of peace and solidarity.

The revolutionary working people of Afghanistan view the work of this conference which is a manifestation of the lasting solidarity of the brotherly peoples with our people in their struggle against the undeclared war unleashed by US-led imperialism, Chinese criminal hegemons, Arab and regional reaction, for safeguarding the territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty of our country, with great value and appreciation. They are deeply convinced that the current conference shall mete out another telling blow to US imperialism, Maoist Chinese leadership, regional and Arab reaction.

The undeclared war on the part of imperialism and reaction against the democratic and revolutionary Afghanistan is not an isolated phenomenon, but it is a part of extensive counter-attack of international imperialism against the world forces of peace and social progress. The key to victory in this great historic battle is solely the ever more expansion and consolidation of the militant solidarity of the three revolutionary detachments of our world socialist system, the emancipative working class movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movements the world over, relying on the valiant struggle of the people of our country for freedom, prosperity and betterment of the broad masses of our people.

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation which has convened the current meeting in the capital of our country, Kabul, under the conditions of 20th anniversary celebrations of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) towards extending its support to the just struggle of our people, has all along been defending the struggle of the oppressed peoples for emancipation from the colonial bondage and helping in the struggle of the newly-liberated countries for their economic independence.

The revolutionary working people of Afghanistan have highly evaluated the great contribution being made by the AAPSO in consolidating, promoting and expanding the militant bonds of national liberation movements and NAM with the socialist countries. This solidarity movement is a special kind of mutual cooperation and impact amongst the three revolutionary forces of our era, at the van of which is world socialist system led by USSR.

The balance of class forces at the international arena is increasingly turning in favour of deepening détente, peace, democracy, social progress and socialism, and to the disadvantage of war, imperialism, racism, **Apartheid**, fascism and Zionism. Confronted with crushing defeats, USA resorts to anti-peace adventurist line. The military programmes, the production of N-bomb and the allusion to a limited nuclear war in the European continent lately mentioned by President Reagan, international terrorism, military preparations, the hectic arms race and the policy of reviving cold war that have, as a corollary, brought complications in international relations, on the part of US, have evoked serious concern among the peace-loving forces of the world. Yet due to the peace policy of Soviet Union, the policy which has organic links with the nature of socialist society, the schemes of imperialism have doomed to failure and the efforts directed to avert the catastrophe of an atomic war and the obtaining strong roots of the principle of peaceful co-existence in the international relations have triumphed on a wider scale.

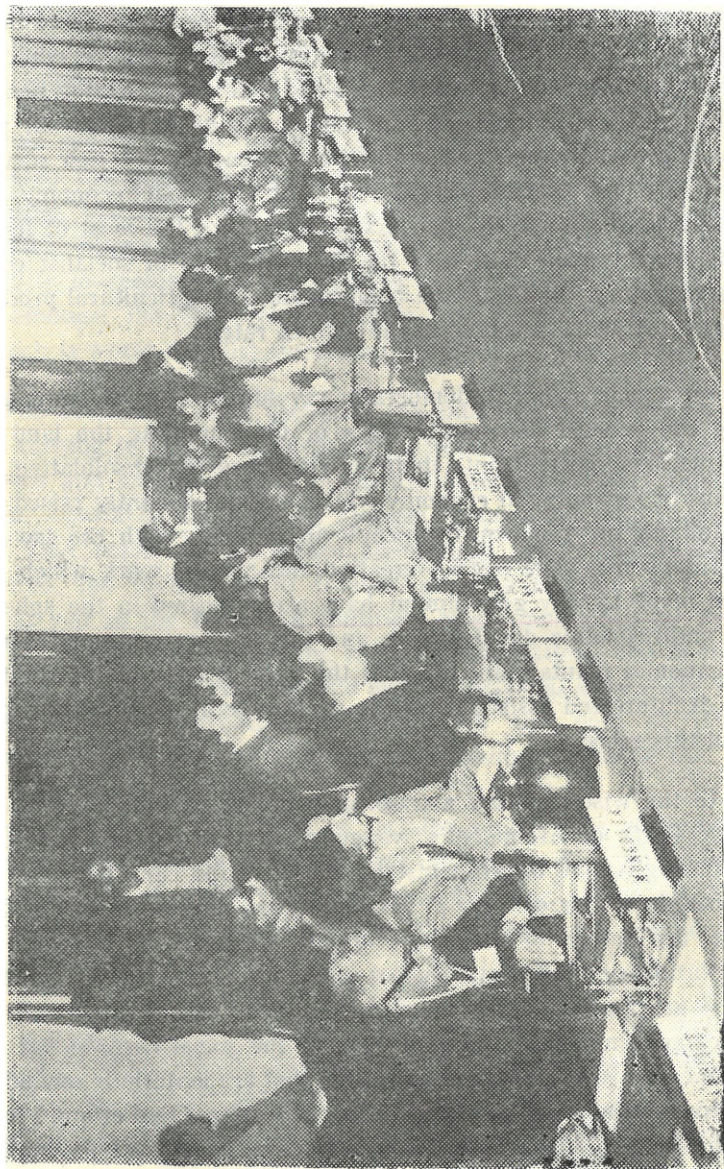
**Dear Friends,  
Comrades,**

Since the victory of the April anti-feudal, anti-imperialist, national democratic revolution and, specially, its new phase, US imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and all the reactionary forces of world and region

with their concerted malicious efforts have been putting hurdles in the socio-economic development of our country and by organizing bases of military instruction, have been training and equipping with arms the counter-revolutionary Afghan bandits on the territory of Pakistan, the country which acts as springboard for military aggression and intervention of imperialism against our country. Thus they have launched widespread sabotage and subversion against our country. But despite all the shameless conspiracies of imperialism and hegemonism our people carry on their humane struggle for the construction of a new society. Even currently the various sectors of our national economy are harmoniously developing. The production activity of the most of industrial units, having been built with the fraternal help of socialist countries, is satisfactory. Similarly the balance sheet of agricultural produce indicates a worthwhile increase in the growth rate.

Presently, our national democratic revolution is at the stage of executing the general democratic tasks of implementing the land reforms, which have entered into their second phase, of consolidating the foundations of our national economy which has subsequently raised the living standards of the working people in harmony with the laws of social development. The overall creative and tireless work which our party and revolutionary government have accomplished in the spheres of social and economic development, and the preparation and framing of developmental plans point out that the great effects of internationalist and disinterested assistance of the great country of USSR are prominent on this score.

Due to the wise, realistic and sensible policy pursued by People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vanguard of the working class and all the working people of Afghanistan, the trust and confidence of the working people of our country in revolution are enhancing swiftly. On this score, the return of thousands of our oppressed countrymen to their revolutionary land is the logical outcome of this state of affairs. One of the great gains of the indefatigable work of our party and revolutionary government is the expansion of the social basis of the national democratic revolution of Afghanistan that are materially embodied and continuously gain wider dimensions in the National Fatherland Front. The logical result of the efforts of our party and state over the society as a whole is the ensuring of democratic and revolutionary legality in our country.



Members of delegations during the Inaugural Session

**Dear Friends and Comrades,**

Our current victorious measures towards the socio-economic advancement have logical connection with the important factor of organisational and ideological consolidation of our party. As regard to organisation, our party has changed into a militant and disciplined party. During the hard revolutionary times that our party has undergone through so far, all our party-members have very well displayed their political maturity, revolutionary hardness, loyalty to the party ideals and patriotism, our party members recognise with deep knowledge the conditions of the country, region and world and are well aware of the difficulties of socio-economic reconstruction of our society. Admittedly, this situation demands high level of organisationalism, discipline and unity from us. Rallying all forces in a single rank, consolidating persistently the party and its unity, we will definitely and eventually accomplish the difficult tasks facing us with our revolutionary humane-ness. The iron unity of our party has been ensured. No other unsound deviation can fracture it. This process goes on developing permanently and there is no stop to our ideas at any point. They must develop. For us, this is a general law accepting no exceptions.

**Dear Friends and Comrades,**

The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the principles of peaceful co existence among different socio-economic systems and on the principle of NAM and international militant solidarity. As a peace-loving country, our revolutionary government has been making unceasing tireless efforts for the preservation and consolidation of friendly ties with all the countries, specially, with the neighbouring countries, on the basis of mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. It consistently and decisively supports the common endeavours of all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world for ensuring peace, disarmament, freedom, social progress and mutually beneficial international cooperations among them, and shall not spare any effort in this respect.

**Dear Friends and Comrades,**

The daily practice of the millions of working human beings of

our planet demonstrates that peace is one of the most paramount needs of our epoch and fully conforms with the vital interests of the development of human civilization. Not long ago, but the contemporary history of our 20th century indicates that those enemies of Man who imposed war on mankind burnt mercilessly innocent children in this catastrophe. The war-mongers must not be allowed to repeat the past disastrous tragedies. All the hotbeds of imperialist war and tension on our planet that confront our existing generation and children to annihilation, must be put an end to.

It is on the basis of acknowledgement of this fact that the millions of toiling masses of our homeland desire peace and solidarity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world. They consistently fight on the way of ensuring international security, disarmament and peace in the region and world at large. The cause of peace is bound to triumph, notwithstanding the provocations of its enemies.

The DRA firmly believes that the knotty problems in the international relations can only be solved through constructive dialogues coupled with good-will. Our party and revolutionary government are convinced that Middle East, South and South-West Asia, Far East, Indian Ocean and Gulf must not remain as seats of tension and source of war dangers for the peoples of the concerned regions and the humanity as a whole. All the military bases of US imperialism must be dissolved and dismantled. We vehemently support the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The only way leading to the solution of Mideastern conflict is through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including to form an independent state of Palestine. The revolutionary Afghanistan has ever supported and shall support the just cause of Palestinian Arab people. Let it be mentioned here that the Soviet peace proposals spelt out in the Indian Parliament by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are the sole alternative for bringing back Indian Ocean into a peace zone and thus, peace proposals put forward in CPSU's 26th Congress enjoy our all-sided wholehearted support.

Even now-a-days the world public is witness to one of the most shameless aggressive plot of imperialism as regard to heroic Cuba, this glorious island of peace and freedom in Latin America.

While resolutely condemning the intimidation and threat against heroic Cuba and considering it serious threat to world peace, above all, a direct threat to the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Latin American countries, we call upon the world public to rise against this dangerous inhuman game.

In this connexion, let it be stressed that the peace programme formulated by Comrade Brezhnev in his Report for the decade of eighties is the only substitute in the face of the policy of arms race and revival of cold war on the part of imperialism. We fully back and support the contents of this comprehensive peace programme in our foreign policy operations and concentrate our all-round efforts together with the Soviet Union and all the peace loving forces of the world on his score. The said proposals and initiatives fully conform with the international peace and security and put a brake on militarist and aggressive forces.

The government of DRA has given its categorical support to this principle in all international forums, including the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly. The revolutionary Afghanistan extends its complete support to the freedom - loving peoples of African, Asian, and Latin American states who have set on the road for freedom, progress and peace, and vehemently condemn the diabolical activities of imperialism for hatching conspiracies against these peoples and regard them serious perils in the way of world peace.

**Dear Friends and Comrades,**

Let me reiterate in concrete and formulated terms that Afghanistan fully supports the UNO's motion over the convention of an international conference to be held in latter days of 1981 at Colombo in regard to Indian Ocean aimed at declaring it into a peace zone. Similarly it also extends its support to the proposal put forward by three Indo-Chinese nations, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic in regard to declare the regions of Indo-China, Asia and Indian Ocean as peace zones.

Basing itself on its persistent peaceful foreign policy, the government of DRA has set forth concrete proposals for the peaceful settle-

ment of the situation around Afghanistan which has become tense under the impact of aggression and intervention of international reaction and for the return of overall conditions to normalcy in the region which are kept and made tension-ridden by imperialism. The historic statement of May 14, 1980 issued by government of DRA encompasses the concrete measures and means for normalization of situation and relations between the neighbouring countries, Pakistan and Iran, with the DRA, which sadly was not received with reciprocal good-will.

The 24th August 1981's Statement of DRA's government on the problem of political settlement and the peace initiatives contained therein was welcomed by the progressive states and forces all over the world. The said Statement encompassing new, practicable and concrete initiatives of the DRA's government was appraised as a dependable document in which the necessary flexibility for solution of political situation around our country figures prominently and which shows our sincere readiness for resolving the issues. Despite serious and practical proposals put forward on the part of us, the Pakistani government has taken no practical step, whatsoever, on its turn for carrying out negotiations so as to solve the political situation around Afghanistan and to improve relations between the two countries. The conditions in the region not only did not improve but have further deteriorated and the subversive and aggressive acts against our country still continue, whereas the DRA's government has expressed its readiness to enter into dialogue at any time in bilateral or trilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran in the presence or absence of UN Secretary General or his representative for settlement of political conflicts.

The unceasing consistent struggle of the government of DRA to pull out of the obtaining conditions in the region which are the outcome of intrigues, aggressions and interferences of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction committed against our country and to solve all the outstanding issues is demonstrative of our peaceful foreign policy. The August 24th 1981 Statement has even prompted our enemies to confess that the said proposals contain the necessary flexibility and practical ways and means for solution of problems in comprehensive and concrete form.

## **Dear Friends and Comrades,**

The DRA which is itself one of the founders of NAM, believes that the said Movement as a major current in international politics based on its anti-imperialist position and measures and on its struggle in the way of international peace and security, enjoys the high status and prestige in international arena. The development of international situation and the dangerous moves of the bulwark of war and imperialism put the demand on NAM to stand firmly in the worldwide front against imperialism at the side of its natural ally, the bulwark of peace and socialism, and rein the unquenchable thirst of war, tension and arms race of imperialism.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hopes on this historic day of the declaration of international militant solidarity of AAPSO with the people and revolution of Afghanistan that all the peace-loving nations, all the peoples of Non-Aligned countries may extend their support to the working people of our fatherland who are courageously fighting the difficult struggle against international imperialism headed by US imperialism and the criminal Chinese hegemonists, in the way of basic social, economic and cultural transformations. We highly evaluate the great support of the peoples with our revolution and it is this support which can turn into a great material force in our just struggle against imperialism.

Our revolutionary party and state have discovered in their historical and concrete practice that the solidarity of USSR, and other fraternal socialist countries and of all the anti-imperialist forces all-sidedly enjoyed by not only revolutionary Afghanistan but all the national liberation movements in the three continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, has played tremendous role in the defence of the gains of revolution, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of DRA against the foreign aggression and intervention.

The history of national liberation movements in our century has always found the allround support of USSR in the anti-imperialist struggle for national independence and social progress and currently this great part of revolutionary movement of our epoch relies with confidence on the disinterested help of the great country of Soviets.

The revolutionary Afghanistan highly assess and thanks the disinterested help of its great historical friend, USSR, which since the achievement of our country's independence until now and, specially, in the most critical time of the history of our country when the gains of April revolution, our territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty were in jeopardy, has been standing at our side.

**Dear Friends and Comrades,**

The PDPA, people and government of DRA highly appraise the convocation of the AAPSO's Presidium Meeting in our country and attach immense value to it. They are convinced that the militant solidarity of the newly-freed peoples in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress is an urgent task.

We are sure that the convention of this Conference in our revolutionary country under the present circumstances constitutes a very important step towards ever more broadly rallying and organizing all the peace-loving progressive forces of the region and world and towards intensification of their just anti-imperialist struggle for peace and social progress.

Our people clearly feel that the convocation of this conference is one of the most supreme living manifestations and a demonstration of unstinted revolutionary and fraternal solidarity of AAPSO with our oppressed people in their just but difficult and multi-faceted struggle. We keep alive in the bottoms of our heart our boundless revolutionary gratitude on this occasion for all members of this Organisation.

The coming luckily and prosperous generations of our country shall look back with thanks to this present conference as a sacred human endeavour to help the progressive struggle of our people.

Boundless thanks to AAPSO.

Long live international revolutionary solidarity.

Long live peace, democracy and social progress.

Death to the war-mongering and aggressive imperialism.

**SPEECH OF**  
**Mr. NOURI ABDEL RAZZAK HUSSEIN,**  
**Secretary General of AAPSO**

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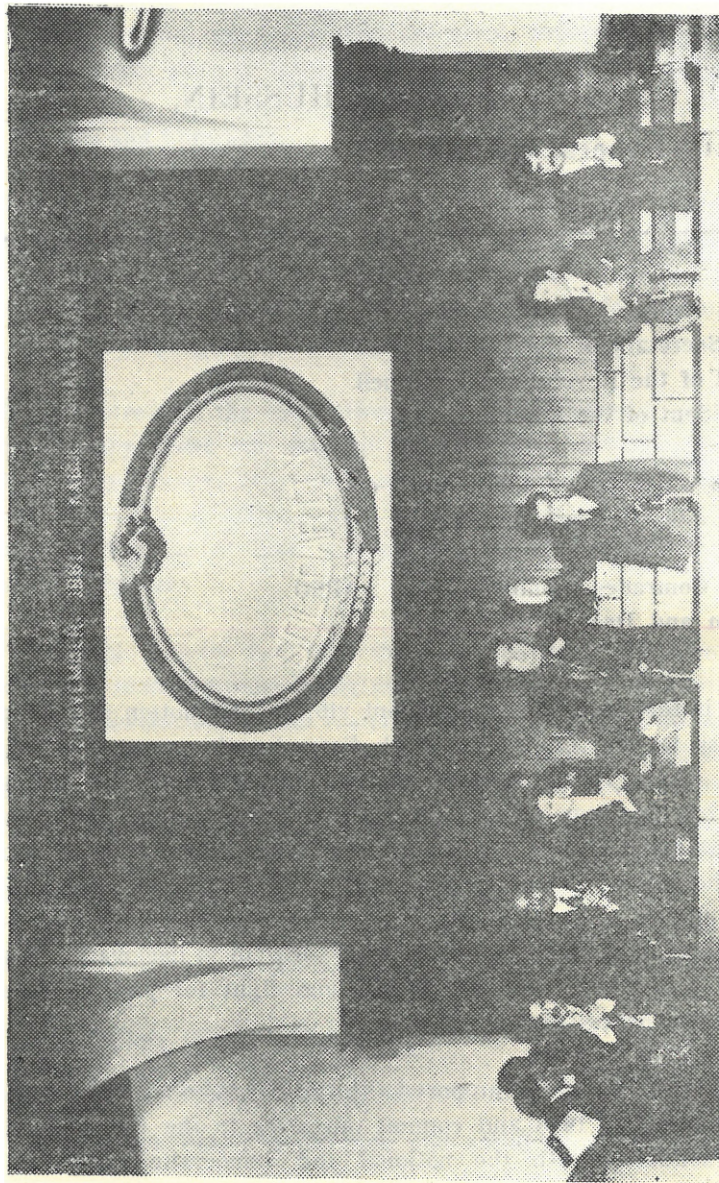
**Comrade Babrak Carmel.**  
**General Secretary of the PDPACC,**  
**President of the Revolutionary Council**  
**and President of the Presidium**

**Comrades Chairman of the Council of**  
**Ministers and Ministers,**

**Brothers, Comrades, members of the AAPSO**  
**Presidium and Dear Colleagues,**

This is for me, indeed, a moment vibrant of emotion and honour, to address to you, Comrade Babrak Carmel and your colleagues, to members of the Party and Government and to the whole Afghani people, the greetings of the AAPSO, its Presidium, Permanent Secretariat and its rank and file all over Africa, Asia and the world, to you who valiantly stood up against the age-old villainy of feudalism and exploitation, to you who gladly accepted all sacrifices to free your fatherland from the fetters of millennial serfdom to backwardness and ignominy, you who steadfastly fought and fight for justice, peace, dignity and progress for your people.

We pledge our total support to the achievements of the glorious Saur revolution of 1978 and commit ourselves to the internationalist duty of solidarity with the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan and its programme of bringing about deep socio-economic changes, agrarian reform and social progressive transformations



Comrade Babrak Carmel, and Mr Nouri Abdel Razzak, and Dr. Ratbzad after  
the inauguration of the 10th meeting of AAPSO Presidium.

ending feudal and neo-colonialist, oppression and centuries-old suffering. We vow our unreserved solidarity with you, Comrades, in your courageous stand against imperialist and reactionary interventions and pressures.

On behalf of the AAPSO and its Presidium we extend all our thanks and gratitude to the D.R. of Afghanistan, its Party, Government and particularly our friends in the Afghanistan Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee for their hospitality, generosity, cooperation and unstinting efforts to secure all success to this 10th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium, held in Kabul, this out-post of the national democratic revolution, on the occasion and under the aegis of the 20th anniversary of the great Non-Alignment Movement.

It is indeed auspicious and appropriate that after the resounding success achieved by our 13th Council Session in Aden, 20 - 26 March 1981, the 10th AAPSO Presidium, the first meeting of a mass non-aligned organisation to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Non-Alignment Movement, be held in Kabul. It is indeed inconceivable that the Non-Alignment Movement would take an indifferent stance towards the Afghanistan issue. We are convinced, on the contrary, that this great movement is, as it rightly should be, preoccupied with this issue. What we call for is yet more and more active and forthcoming interest and concrete initiatives towards the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan. It is only fitting that AAPSO, as a vanguard contingent historically and organically linked with the Non-alignment Movement, would and should play a more active role in this context, building upon the steps that it had already taken in composing a good-will mission that has so-far, unfortunately, not been able to proceed with its task, although well received by the D.R. of Afghanistan. We urgently call for the re-activation of this mission and for assistance and support to be given it from the non-aligned and democratic forces which are vitally involved in this issue.

It is incontestable that the impressive achievements of the Afghan revolution towards the liquidation of feudal oppression and age-old backwardness are highly appreciated by all democratic forces of the world and should be zealously guarded and defended by them. The internal restructuring of Afghanistan in the orientation of deep na-

tional and democratic transformation is not only and primarily a matter that wholly depends on the decision of the Afghani people alone, but it is certainly a welcome development in the context of the world process of national liberation and democratisation. The will of the Afghani people must be respected, the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan must be safeguarded. This can only be a first norm of universally accepted international behaviour.

What is at issue is the solution of the political situation around Afghanistan, the normalisation of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, the relaxation of the existing tensions and putting an end to imperialist interventions and reactionary plots mounted up and manipulated both from abroad and inside the country.

AAPSO, part from taking the extremely significant initiative of composing its good-will mission, had defended this position in its International Conference in Support of Afghanistan in June 1980.

The AAPSO stresses its position, as formulated in its statement of 28 December 1980: "The AAPSO hopes for the cessation of the reasons that were motivated and exploited by the U.S. imperialism and that led to the well-known development in Afghanistan and the entry of Soviet troops there, so that conditions may return to normal and so that complete victory and the realisation of the April Revolution's principles for freedom, democracy and social justice may be achieved."

To assure stability and tranquility, to re-establish the normal situation in and around Afghanistan, to proceed towards the development of friendly relations and multi-faceted mutually beneficial co-operation based on good neighbourliness and common cultural traditions between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, there is no way but to negotiate the issues on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, including concrete commitments of all parties on preventing armed and other hostile activities from their own territory against each other.

Negotiations can — and should — indeed commence without delay, to be conducted either bilaterally or tri-laterally, attended by the U.N. Secretary-General or his representative. Reliable international

guarantees of agreements that would be achieved with regard to the cessation and non-recurrence of armed and other interference in the internal affairs of each party are and should be a clear testimony of the wide-spread international concern over this issue, the composition of guarantor countries must reflect this aspect, including both the USSR and the USA as well as some other countries acceptable to all parties and all committed to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of all three parties: Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, as well as the recognition of their traditional cultural ties.

The AAPSO strongly supports, and calls for, further efforts towards direct negotiations between Afghanistan and her neighbours that aim at bringing about such a political solution including the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the return to the normal state of affairs on the basis of cessation of interference by the imperialist forces and their allies. The AAPSO supports the initiative put forward by the D.R.A. Government on 24 August 1981. It further reiterates its call on the Non-Alignment Movement, in particular, to be more forthcoming and exercise its indisputable weight and prestige towards the solution of a problem that primarily involves the whole movement and particularly confronts three of its members.

Our concrete proposal here is to re-compose the AAPSO goodwill mission and to set up the practical ways and means for it to proceed immediately with its task.

Correctly and validly stated by us, throughout our 23 years of action, the AAPSO has a legitimate pride of its close bonds with the non-alignment movement from its very inception. It was but natural, for our Organization which itself was founded on the Bandung principles that inspire and guide both movements, and which was born with the support and actual blessing of the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement to advocate such similar goals as the national liberation, anti-imperialist, anti-racist struggle and a New International Economic Order.

Now that we meet in our 10th Presidium, we have a right to celebrate the 20th anniversary of this great movement. On this occasion, the AAPSO is rightly, once more, gratified to note that the

movement of non-alignment, whose origin has been inseparably linked with the national liberation struggle and the peoples' striving to attain economic and political independence, has now become a mighty international force which can and should exert an efficient positive influence on the most important events of our time, as it consists, now, of about a hundred states and three national liberation movements — SWAPO, ANC and PLO.

It is our task to defend the progressive development of the non-aligned movement on the basis of its 6th Summit in Havana of September 1979 and its Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, of February 1981, to endeavour to consolidate its ranks in the face of hostile campaigns and schemes undertaken unremittingly by the imperialist forces. This is a movement that can and should play a significant role in unifying the nations of the world on the basis of anti-imperialism and anti-racism and for peace and development, for building a new world order without wars and aggressions and where international relations will be based on democratic principles. But this should be understood only on a correct assessment of the very concept of non-alignment, which is not a bloc, nor a monolith. But unifying factors bind the non-alignment movement now more closely than ever: the urge of humanity to live and not to be annihilated by a thermonuclear holocaust, and to prosper on the basis of a common stand towards the vital issues of socio-economic development.

The non-alignment movement, born in the flames of national liberation struggle, has still to face up to the negative consequences of social oppression and imperialist dictate. But it can and must play even a more active role in exposing the plans of imperialism and preventing their realization.

We are confident in the efficiency of the non-aligned movement's efforts to preserve peace, ensure security and create peaceful conditions for consolidating independence and promoting economic progress of all peoples on earth.

Disarmament and a halt to the arms' race are yet even now more crucial issues, than ever before, for the developing countries which cannot, without disarmament, restructure their economies and ensure prosperity of their peoples.

The recent period has been clearly marked by two distinct lines in this sphere :

On the one hand the line pursued by the newly independent developing countries, the non-aligned countries, and the socialist countries, which is for curbing the arms' race, consolidating peace and preserving detente, defending the sovereign rights and freedom of nations. These forces have repeatedly demonstrated and acted for the preservation of peace and detente. The concrete initiatives by the non-alignment movement, the Socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular and others, the tremendous changes, on the European scene, in the mass movement for peace and disarmament, as in France, and Greece, the wide mass protests against NATO bases and nuclear posts, as in the FRG, Scandinavia and other countries, are but a clear and significant development in this direction.

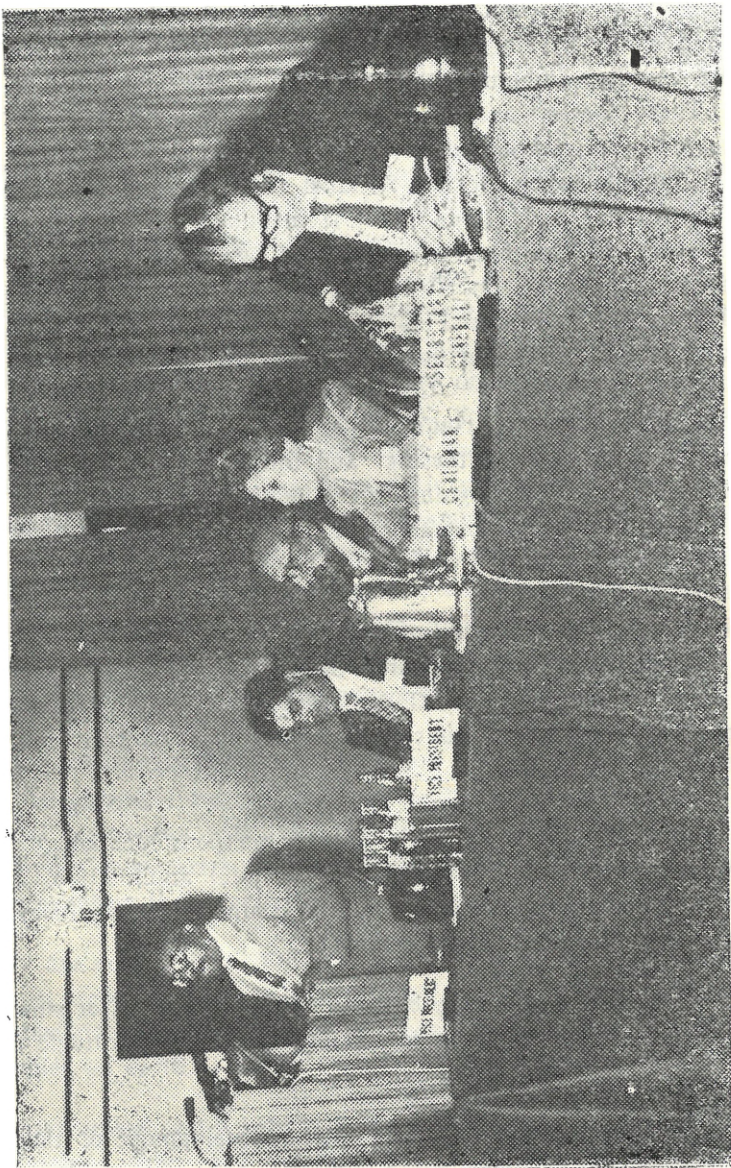
On the other hand, we confront the line of disrupting detente, escalating the arms race, of threats and interference in other countries' affairs, of aggression against their independence of plunder of their resources and of suppressing the liberation process, line unabashedly pursued by imperialist powers, headed by the U.S.

Under the pretext of curtailing so-called "international terrorism" the new administration of the United States has virtually declared war against the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America, pursuing its policy of aggression, arms race and increasing international tension.

It is graphically clear that with today's weapons technology and the super-destructiveness of the weapons of total annihilation, it is futile for any side to seek to attain military superiority whatever its economic or technological potential may be.

Peace and security cannot be built on weapons' systems or sustained by a precarious balance of terror or any doctrine of strategic superiority.

Another serious danger to peace is the development of the so-called tactical nuclear weapons. Once nuclear weapons are used on one front, their use would not remain either localised or limited.



Mr Alfred Nzo, Vice-President of the AAFSO delivering his speech.

The introduction of nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean, the developments in the Gulf region, the Red Sea and the entire Indian Ocean area is a crying example of this process. With the advance of the national liberation movement of the peoples of this region, US imperialism has been escalating its military build-up in the area, concentrating its navy, stepping up the U.S. military build-up in Israel and the Middle East, strengthening and acquiring new bases and facilities in the region, deploying huge numbers of its so called Rapid Deployment Force, apart from the development of its nuclear base in Diego Garcia.

The Israeli Zionists and South African racists are rapidly escalating the arms drive and accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, which presents an enormous danger for independent Asian and African countries.

The export of militarisation into the developing countries has even worsened the already maldistribution and misuse of their natural resources and their potential scientific and industrial capacity which could be diverted into civilian production to raise the very low living standard of the people of the Third World countries to at least the minimum requirement.

Now that the Second Special Session for Disarmament of the General Assembly of the U.N. to be held in New York on June-July 1982, is fast approaching, the AAPSO as a whole, has the duty to promote activities and further mobilise, on all levels, for this supreme task of our time, alongside with the non-aligned movement and the ensemble of the socialist, democratic and peace-loving forces.

The demand for dismantling of all military bases and the withdrawal of troops on foreign territories, the prohibition of all testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and their total destruction in all regions of the world, and for general and complete disarmament, the opposition to the creation of new military alliances and the demands for the dissolution of all existing military blocs, are now condition for the very survival and prosperity of humanity as a whole.

Linked with the issue of peace and disarmament, we have to face issues of socio-economic development, on which the AAPSO adopts the three main principles.

- a) the struggle for democratic progressive development strategies oriented towards the widest participation of the broad masses, and the achievement of economic independence, sovereignty and national control of the national wealth, and against all forms of neo-colonialist exploitation and aggression.
- b) the struggle for the establishment of a more just, equitable and democratic alternative of the existing International Economic Order through the introduction of structural changes in the economic and trade relations. It is important in this context to stress the necessity of intensifying the struggle against TNCs, of expanding economic relations with socialist countries, of reducing economic and other forms of dependence on capitalist countries, and of promoting individual and collective self-reliance and economic co-operation among the developing countries.
- c) the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for total and comprehensive disarmament as a necessary prerequisite of any successful socio-economic progress of the developing countries.

The AAPSO views with grave concern the extremely burning and alarming situation in the Middle East. We stress that the Middle East issue was and is still the cause most explosive and most threatening to world peace, due to the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, the deprivation of Palestinian people of its national rights and the imperialist U.S. plots in the region.

The recently announced US-Israeli strategic consensus aims at creating tensions and dangers on peace and security in the Middle East and to oppress the national Arab liberation movement.

The U.S.A. and Israel endeavour to obliterate the Palestinian national identity, deny the Palestinian people their legitimate national

rights and to exclude the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of this people.

We deem that the fast developments in the Middle East have created a more complicated stage, with new wide dimensions, which has surpassed the stage of the Camp David agreements, clearly characterised and confirmed by the A.A.P.S.O. This stage requires more deep and detailed analysis with more vigilance on the part of the Arab Liberation Movement.

A just peace in the Middle East will not be attained until Israel full and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, including Jerusalem, is achieved and the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights are ensured, especially their right to self-determination and to set up their independent national state on their soil.

The AAPSO considers that the Arab patriotic and progressive forces are capable, through their unity and the establishment of a patriotic front based on equality, and provided with an enhanced democratic climate of repulsing and foiling the imperialist-zionist-reactionary assault against the region. A unified strategy of the Arab liberation forces is now more than ever essential to counter the unified strategy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The AAPSO supports the struggle of the Patriotic Lebanese Movement and its cohesion with the Palestinian revolution, against imperialist and Zionist aggressions, particularly their attacks and their abetting of isolationist forces.

We appreciate the steadfast positions of Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriya, Algeria and Democratic Yemen and their stand against imperialism, reaction and Zionism.

The AAPSO deems that the continuation of the Iraki-Iranian war is a waste of efforts and potentialities and an occasion to create imperialist pretexts to increase its presence in the Gulf and the whole area. It is to be regretted that military, economic and human resour-

ces of two Islamic non-aligned states are wasted instead of directing them against the principal enemies — Zionism, imperialism and reaction. Therefore we call for respect of international charters and solution of the conflict by peaceful means with no concession of the rights of the two parties.

In the context of the Middle East crisis, and closely connected to it, the struggle of the people of Cyprus, courageously continues for an independent, united, non-aligned, territorially integrated Cyprus, free of foreign troops and bases. It receives our total support and unreserved solidarity.

The AAPSO, a mass popular organisation, considers that the role of popular masses in our struggles must be enhanced over a wide area of the Afro-Asian world, in the Arab homeland and in the Third World as a whole, we re-affirm once more that no victory can ever be achieved without the freeing of the masses' role and potentialities. The guarding and expanding of political, democratic and trade-unions' freedoms of the masses are absolutely essential. The release of political detainees and putting an end to police pursuits, detentions and torture are essential pre-requisites to release and assert the role of the masses in the global liberation process.

The AAPSO notes with that the newly independent African countries had scored remarkable victories; they had consolidated their independence, and they made head-way in the process of promoting socio-economic progress.

We reaffirm the urgent need for the total isolation of the racist regime of South Africa in political, diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic, cultural, technological and sport fields and in particular the imposition of effective oil embargo against that regime and the strengthening and the strict implementation of the arms embargo imposed by Security Council.

The AAPSO calls for the speediest liquidation of the last remnants of racism and apartheid, particularly in Southern Africa, to actively come out on the side of the Namibian people and support it by all means in its selfless struggle for the speediest attainment of national independence and for the dismantling of the apartheid system in South

Africa, by giving all round moral, material and political support to the SWAPO of Namibia and the African National Congress of South Africa which are the authentic representatives of the national interests and aspirations of their peoples.

The AAPSO recognises with appreciation the unflinching commitment of the Frontline States to the liberation of Namibia and South Africa.

The AAPSO supports the struggle of the Saharoui people, under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, for the recovering of their rights to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty on all their territories, we demand the Morocco government to start direct negotiations with the POLISARIO Front.

We support to the O.A.U. for the efforts it pursues to obtain a peaceful settlement of the disputes opposing the States of the Continent and invites it to take relevant measures to bring about a satisfactory solution to the refugees problem.

The AAPSO views with deep concern the situation in Southeast Asia where tension continues to prevail. The national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea continue to be threatened. Peace and security of other countries in the region are not yet secured.

Fundamentally, the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have in common the aspiration that peace and stability should prevail in the region and that without harmony and cooperation between them, there can be no relaxation of tension in the situation. The countries of South-East Asia have no alternative but to put aside their differences and proceed, on the basis of peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, to discuss solutions of the most urgent problems, to ensure peace and stability in the region.

The AAPSO emphasizes that the U.S. Japan-China rapprochement constitutes a threat to security and stability in South East Asia. We hail and support the good-will stance of the Government and people of Vietnam in keeping on the negotiation between Vietnam and

China, thus advancing towards the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The AAPSO appreciates the policy aiming at resolving the controversial issues in the region by peaceful means, through consultations and dialogue; policy that has been announced by the statements Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea during the recent years.

The AAPSO reaffirms the need for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem and having noted the new proposal of founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Korea, and the ten-point political programme of a unified state set forth by the D.P.R. of Korea, the AAPSO supports the efforts made by the D.R.P. of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea according to the new proposal, and strongly demands that the US authorities discard the "two Koreas" policy, unconditionally withdraw all the US troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a Peace Agreement at once.

The AAPSO resolutely demands the abolition of fascist military dictatorship in South Korea, immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and the realization of democracy.

Latin America is involved with the same problems as Africa and Asia are faced with; the struggle for genuine national liberation, against dictatorship, against the transnationals plunder, for democracy, development, disarmament and world peace. The AAPSO, inspired by the historic close relations and fraternal co-operation with Latin America, must further promote these relations and find concrete channels for enhancing the inseparable struggle jointly waged by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

The U.S. new administration has virtually declared war against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and is openly waging a war of intervention against the people of El Salvador. The strategic importance of the Caribbean Sea to the imperialist policy, specially in regard to the oil producing and refining countries, has led to wide imperialist military and naval operation.

Cuba is being subjected to a U.S. campaign of defamation, it has already denounced a U.S. biological warfare. Nicaragua is also subject to a policy of starvation and military intervention.

The U.S. directly launches military actions against the people of El Salvador as a whole.

The Panama Canal treaties are being disregarded. Chile has again been incorporated in the military manoeuvres in the Pacific. Reactionary-fascist-terrorist regimes like Pinochet's are being upgraded in a renewed of the U.S. imperialism effort to impose programmes aiming at crushing the growing democratic mass-movement in Latin America.

The South Atlantic Treaty Organisation in which Chile and Argentine play a prominent part is being re-activated to create so is with South Africa and South Korea.

The AAPSO fully supports and call for international consolidation of the struggle waged by the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chili, Puerto-Rico, Paraguay and Uruguay for genuine national independence, for democracy, for socio-economic transformations to the benefit of masses, against U.S. imperialist and neo-colonialist intervention, against the infamous exploitation of transnationals and against fascism and dictatorship. We support Socialist Cuba in its peaceful pursuit of its socialist development.

As for the present role and future tasks of the AAPSO, we must point out that it was borne of a historic need for unity against colonialism. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation was institutionalised as the organisation based on the Bandung principles and further nurtured and sustained by the non-alignment movement progress and development, so as to safeguard and promote the national liberation movement in all its forms.

The AAPSO can and should concretise the presence of Third World countries on the international scene and their will to economic development and social progress within the framework of national realities. The AAPSO is an authentic and genuine platform of Afro-

Asian People's that can and should act for the achievement of international maturity and responsibility.

The tasks of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in the coming period could be summarized on the basis of the conception of anti-imperialism, social progress, peace and non-alignment

- the consolidation and the deepening of solidarity among the various forces of the world revolutionary process; the world national liberation movement, the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, and the democratic movement in the capitalist world, particularly the working class.

- consolidation of the recent victories scored by the patriotic and progressive forces in Africa and Asia.

- consolidation of the international dimension of the AAPSO, acting for the extension of the representation of Afro-Asian countries and for rendering more effective the international activities of the AAPSO, in the international arena, on the popular level, through cooperation and co-ordination with international, non-governmental organisations and the democratic international, regional and national organisations of the West.

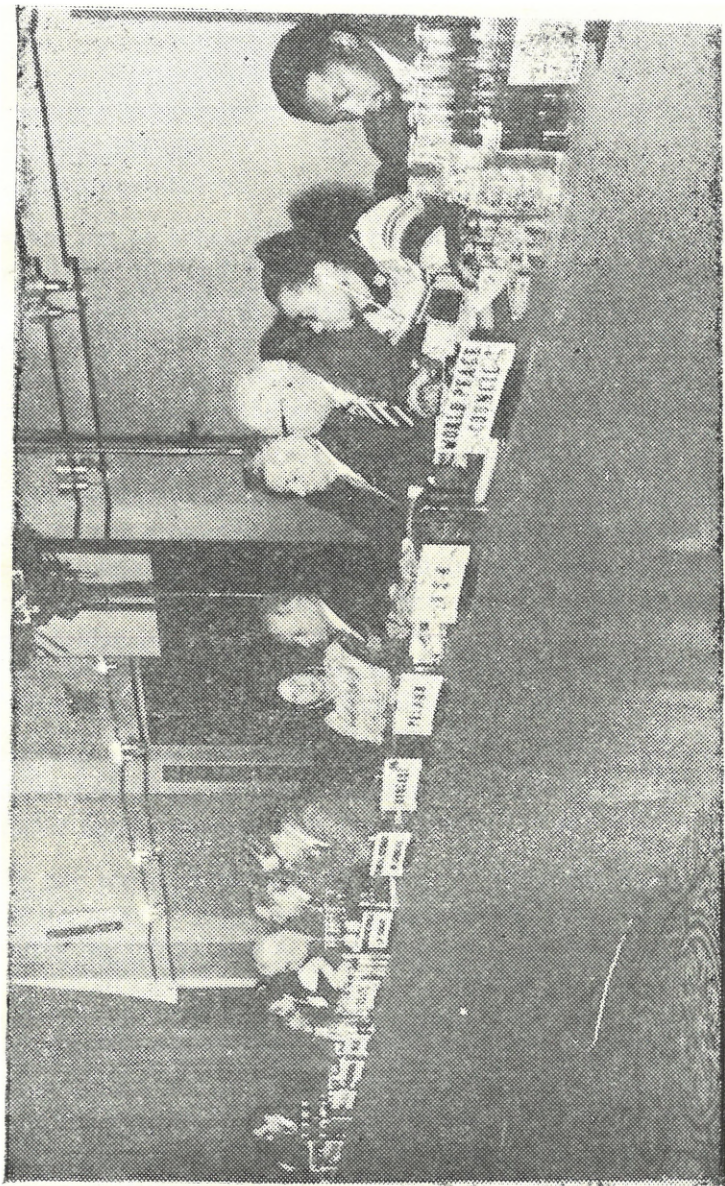
- on the inter-governmental level, through participation, follow up, consultation, advice and exchange of experience with the United Nations, its systems and specialized agencies, and the O.A.U. and other organisations.

We re-affirm our commitment to the U.N. principles and endeavours. The AAPSO implements a wide scale of U.N. programmes and undertakings, in various fields ranging from disarmament, and anti-apartheid, to development and cultural actions.

We are confident of the victory of our struggle for peace, freedom, development justice and dignity.

- Long live the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity

- Long live the Peoples' Solidarity all over the world.



Members of delegation listening to the Speeches.



## **SPEECH OF Dr. ANAHITA RATIBZAD**

**President of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship  
Organization of the DRA**

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**Comrades and Friends  
Esteemed Representatives**

Permit me, on behalf of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan and all toiling and noble people of revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan, to express my most sincere and revolutionary greetings on the occasion of convening of the present Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization on the eve of 20th founding anniversary of the non-Aligned movement, in support of the revolution of Afghanistan.

The free-born and brave people of Afghanistan, who are now taking wide and firm steps in the struggle against the counter-revolution and imperialist interventionists and for deepening and spreading further the revolutionary process in the country attach great value to and consider highly important, the holding of the AAPSO Conference in our revolutionary country at the time of celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of the non-Aligned movement.

We believe that the holding of AAPSO Conference in our revolutionary country is an important political event and is reckoned a valuable factor against reaction and imperialism.

We pay serious attention to the role of the AAPSO in ensuring further the unity of progressive forces, consolidation of general peace, preventing the intensification of tension and the arms race, intensification of the struggle of peoples against imperialism and ensuring the independence of dependent countries and those who have newly gained their independence. As history bears witness the AAPSO has played a great role in ensuring unity of action of the peoples of Asia and Africa for independence, progress and peace and consolidation of the positions of the non-Aligned movement in the world-wide struggle against imperialist and for expansion of friendship, co-operation and joint struggle of this movement with its natural ally, that is the socialist camp.

**Comrades**  
**Esteemed Friends**

Following the new phase of the Saur Revolution, this is the second time that the representatives of the AAPSO get together in our country and declare their support for the revolution of Afghanistan.

We are fully aware of the combatant and humane efforts of the AAPSO against the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet offensive of imperialism. The convening of the AAPSO Conference in our country and the decisive support of the participant representatives in the 10th session of the Presidium of this organization for the revolution of Afghanistan are important examples of revolutionary solidarity of this organization with our revolution.

We are profoundly grateful for the unreserved support of the AAPSO for the revolution and people of Afghanistan in the struggle against the undeclared war of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism and for humane endeavours and strides for building a new society on the basis of social justice, progress and peace in our country. While we consider this a lofty, great example of friendship and solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, we explicitly declare that defence of and support for the revolution of Afghanistan is righteous and principled.

We believe that the principled stance of the AAPSO with regard to the Saur Revolution well manifests the strength of world front in defence of our revolution and is a decisive blow to reaction and imperialism.

We consider the convening of this conference, especially in the present circumstances when the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been further intensified, as an important event against the imperialist interventions and conspiratorial designs of the international reactionary forces.

**Esteemed Representatives and**  
**Dear Comrades**

The ensurance of peace in our region has inalienable co-relation with the process of peace the world over and we can not evaluate

it as a phenomenon isolated from the general process of desescalation of tension and international detente.

Imperialism, with whipping up regional arms race, has targetted South Asia for this anti-peace and shameful plot, and is thus increasing tension and instability in the region.

In implementing this world-wide strategy, the USA, Chinese hegemomists and militaristic regime of Ziaul Haque play important role. As of now, Pakistan is being turned into a vast arsenal of US and Chinese offensive weaponry, and is a factor behind the aggravation of the situation in the region. Obviously, this state of affairs runs counter to the interest of peace and co-operation based on peaceful co-existence and good-neighbourship and we believe that such a tragic affair must be ended. Peace in our region has undoubtedly an organic relationship with the overall questions pertaining to peace in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Mideast. The DRA resolutely supports the UN programme for the convocation of an international conference in Colombo in the latter part of the current year and believe that the Soviet proposals for ensuring peace and security in the Gulf basin and holding a world conference for the solution of related problems should be extended unequivocal support. We believe that the Soviet-proposals contained in the Report of 26th CPSU's congress for declaring the present decade as the decade of peace, can contribute towards descalating international tension, disarmament and mutually beneficial international co-operation and obviously enjoy the unreserved support of DRA.

**Esteemed Comrades :**

Peace, solidarity and friendship Organization of the DRA being one of the active member organizations of AAPSO has discharged its constructive role in militant solidarity of people in the struggle against internal imperialism.

Our Organization had and still has a remarkable role in the defence of the just cause of Palestinian people. The participation of our organization in the Solidarity gatherings with different countries has proved to be remarkable and this process is now unceasingly con-

tinuing. The DRA strictly condemns the Camp David Agreement which is a treacherous plot against all working Arab People and believe all desperate efforts of the US imperialism for implementing this so-called peace process is contrary to the interests of Arab liberation movements and peace in the Middle East. The US Administration has its strategic alliance with Zionists recently announced by Ronald Reagan, in applying conspiracies against progressive Arab countries. The regime of Cairo has been used as an instrument by USA and Israel for these aggressive actions and mammoth military manoeuvres have been completed quite recently. There has been a massive network of American military bases in Israel, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Oman and Kenya and the military manoeuvres exercised by the US Administration in the Middle East could also develop into a mass invasion vis-a-vis the progressive Arab countries and tarpedo the cause of peace in the region. The USA must terminate these military interventions into the internal affairs of the countries of the region and respect the legitimate rights of Arab people for self-determination. The problem of Palestine is the crux of the problematic matters in the Middle East. Only the solution of this problem through self-determination and establishment and independent Palestine deadlock is the nucleus of the Middle East problem. The solution of this issue can solely be sought through the determination of the Palestine destiny by the people of the Palestine themselves to establish their own independent nation under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is the only legal representative of the Palestine people. The sinister design of the so-called "autonomy" for Palestine is in itself a plot for depriving the Palestinian people from their legitimate rights. We are of the conviction that this issue should be solved through convocation of an international conference in which the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people e.g. PLO and the Soviet Union should participate.

In relation to the Middle East problems and the Mediterranean questions, it should be noted that we give our full support to the toiling Cypriot people for reunification, freedom, national sovereignty, independence and demand that all military bases should be dismantled and foreign troops evacuated from Cyprus in accordance with the will of the Cypriot people.

**Dear Friends and Comrades :**

In complete disobedience of all international norms and UN resolutions, the US imperialism is assisting the racist regime in South Africa politically, economically and militarily according to the US international press, the Reagan Administration assumes a remarkable role in developing South African atomic bomb which is a flagrant violation of non-proliferation treaty. The Pretoria regime relying on unsparing generous imperialist assistance has still kept Namibia under its illegal occupation and consistently commit aggressions against the country members of the front line Africa. We declare our support for the toiling people and revolutionary government of Angola and the Liberation Movement of SWAPO fighting for their liberation, and express our resolute solidarity with their anti-imperialist, anti-apartheid struggle.

In order to save the pirate interests of multinational monopolies, the USA has resorted to wide destructive activities in Africa and the racist Pretoria regime, being turned into an aggressive interventionist base against progressive and nationalist regimes is a natural ally in the aggressive imperialist actions of the Pentagon. The plunder of enormous natural resources in Africa can be a determining factor of the US-African policy.

The DRA is of the opinion that the role played by AAPSO in bringing about an aggregate militant solidarity with the newly-independent countries of Africa and for consolidation of their political and economic independence, for the defence of national liberation movements in the ferocious struggle against imperialism headed by US imperialism and Pretoria regime has always stood as an outstanding phenomenon. We attach enormous importance to the AAPSO endeavours for ensuring peace in the African continent and believe that this heroic organisation can help the cause of peace.

**Dear Comrades and Friends :**

In Colombo Conference of 1980 the AAPSO launched a significant initiative to ensure peace and tranquillity in our region and assigned a goodwill mission under the leadership of Comrade Abdul Aziz to

search for the proper conditions for negotiations regarding the situation around Afghanistan between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The Mission met with warmest welcome on the part of the DRA and all possibilities for the victorious discharge of their duties were provided thereafter. But most regretfully the Mission was rejected by the militaristic regime of Zia-ul-Haq. We are hopeful that this Peace-making effort could be resumed to contribute to the establishment of peace and co-operation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Following the May 14th, 1980 Declaration, the Government of the DRA in August 24, 1981 released another Declaration which not only takes into consideration the reality of the situation and contains new points for the political solution of the issues around Afghanistan, but also possesses definite and practical aspects and flexibilities and in our opinion, has a principled importance for the normalisation of the regional situation. We expressed our readiness for talks with neighbouring countries, whether on bilateral or trilateral bases, with the participation of the UN Secretary General or his representative and thus have expressed the required flexibility thereof.

The DRA Government in its Declaration dated 24th August 1981, which is inclusive of all aspects related to the current situation around Afghanistan including the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents should the undeclared war and aggressive imperialist interference against the DRA cease to continue is a sure guarantee for its non-recurrence come into force.

It is now up to the optimism of our neighbouring countries like Iran and Pakistan to realise the significance of the DRA Government and to reciprocate with a common sense.

We express with full clarity that non-acceptance of our peace proposals put a heavy burden on the shoulders of the neighbouring governments particularly Pakistan, because there is no justified grounds on the basis of which these proposals could be rejected.

**Dear Friends and Comrades :**

The great and historic victory of the Iranian working people in their long and lasting struggle against the monarchical despotism

which led to the toppling of the regime and their struggle against US imperialism which is of the most brilliant victories of the anti-imperialist movements in our time has aroused the ferocity of American monopoly ringleaders from the very beginning.

The DRA expresses its resolute solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people and staunchly demand that all forms of imperialist intervention against Iran must immediately be terminated. The DRA evaluates with regret the continuation of war between the two Islamic non-Aligned countries of Iran and Iraq which swallows their vast material and human resources and which could otherwise have been utilised against the common enemy of these two brotherly nations. We are of the conviction that the two countries can resolve their controversial issues through peaceful means. We urge an immediate aid to the military presence of the US imperialism in the Gulf area and in the Indian Ocean and believe that without dismantling all these imperialistic bases the serious danger for world peace shall never be removed.

Relying upon the struggles of the peoples of the world we strictly demand the creation of a new economic order to predominate relation between countries and this new order be based upon the principles of equal rights and mutual co-operation and thus an end be put to all predatory imperialistic and monopolistic activities.

We are not alone in our struggle for peace and against criminal imperialist aggressions. All national liberation movements, revolutionary movements of the working class in the capitalist countries, the global socialist system headed by the great Soviet Union are on our side. The role played by the sons of the Soviet Union on the side of all noble and toiling people of Afghanistan for doing away with foreign aggression is an outstanding example of consistent solidarity of the vanguard and revolutionary forces of the world with our people and revolution.

We declare once again that had it not been for the Soviet Assistance the criminal imperialism would have created a blood-bath in our country and would have shamelessly undermined our freedom and independence. We are sending warm comradely greetings to the entire forces of peace and progress, to all those who have kept aloft

the flag of our revolution and people to all vanguard and revolutionary forces of the world who have defended the liberating revolution of Afghanistan.

**Dear Delegates :**

The United States of America has recently indulged in spreading the most shameless false and farce propaganda against revolutionary Cuba and the entire national liberation movements in Latin and Central America and the Caribbean. The US imperialism have hatched vast aggressive design's against revolutionary Cuba, the toiling people of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Grenada. Revolutionary Cuba is not alone in the defence of peace and socialism in the continent of Latin America. The heroic country of Cuba which holds the Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro enjoys the solidarity of the entire liberation movements, forces of peace and the member-countries of the non-Aligned movement.

We regard the aggression against revolutionary Cuba as the flagrant invasion against the non-Aligned movement and categorically condemn it. We once again declare our militant solidarity with the revolutionary Cuba. In the present juncture the greatest danger to world peace is posed by the American imperialism which tries to deploy its heinous troops and other military equipments to the farthest spots of the world. Even at present the unprecedented nuclear paraphernalia have been amassed in the Indian Ocean, and in the Gulf area with a view to safeguarding the monstrous and pillaging US monopolies which constitute a formidable danger against all the peoples of the region.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly denounces the Reagan's latest scheme concerning the so-called "limited nuclear war" which has spouted out of the predatory monopolistic ideological arsenal of American imperialism and we deem that this nuclear war cannot remain limited and can develop into a total apocalypse to the intense detriment of global human society and is regarded as one of the worst crimes and atrocities against humanity.

As Comrade Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the

Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, has recently remarked in an interview with "Der Spiegel Zeitung" of Federal Germany that the idea of a limited nuclear war is nothing less than insanity and we are of the opinion that Comrade Brezhnev's latest proposals in relation to ensure peace in Europe is the only alternative to save the area from the turmoil and danger, emanating from us armament race and useless military build-up and to seek peaceful solutions for the international issues.

**Dear Friends and Comrades :**

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan attaches great importance to the activities of the Conference of Solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples' in our country and to the role played to this great Organisation towards international solidarity and revolutionary struggle for peace and progress and consider its profitable activities as enormously positive.

**Dear Delegates :**

Kindly allow me, once more, to express the warmest gratitudes and greetings of the Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organisation of Afghanistan, the peace-loving and toiling people of Afghanistan and on my own behalf to you esteemed representatives.

Ever onward towards peace, solidarity and friendship among the peoples :

We ought to strengthen the revolutionary solidarity,

Death to Imperialism.



**R E P O R T**  
**OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT**  
**OF THE AAPSO**

**presented by**  
**Mr. NOURI ABDEL RAZZAK**  
**Secretary General**



On behalf of the AAPSO and its Presidium we extend all our thanks and gratitude to the D.R. of Afghanistan, its Party, Government and particularly our friends in the Afghanistan Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee for their hospitality, generosity, co-operation and unstinting efforts to secure all success to this 10th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium, held in Kabul, this out-post of the national democratic revolution, on the occasion and under the aegis of the 20th anniversary of the great Non-Alignment Movement.

It is indeed auspicious and appropriate that after the resounding success achieved by our 13th Council Session in Aden, 20 — 26 March 1981, the 10th AAPSO Presidium, the first meeting of a mass non-aligned organisation to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Non-Alignment Movement, be held in Kabul. It is indeed inconceivable that the Non-Alignment Movement would take an indifferent stance towards the Afghanistan issue. We are convinced, on the contrary, that this great movement is, as it rightly should be, preoccupied with this issue. What we call for is yet more, and more active and forthcoming interest and concrete initiatives towards the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan. It is only fitting that AAPSO, as a vanguard contingent historically and organically linked with the Non-Alignment Movement, would and should play a more active role in this context, building upon the steps that it had already taken in composing a good-will mission that has so far, unfortunately, not been able to proceed with its task, although well received by the D.R. of Afghanistan. We urgently call for the re-activation of this mission and for assistance and support to be given it from the non-aligned and democratic forces which are vitally involved in this issue.

It is incontestable that the impressive achievements of the Afghan revolution towards the liquidation of feudal oppression and age-old backwardness are highly appreciated by all democratic forces of the world and should be zealously guarded and defended by them. The internal restructuring of Afghanistan in the orientation of deep national and democratic transformation is not only and primarily a matter that wholly depends on the decision of the Afghani people alone, but it is certainly a welcome development in the context of the world process of national liberation and democratisation. The will of the Afghani people must be respected, the sovereignty of the Democratic

Republic of Afghanistan must be safeguarded. This can only be a first norm of universally accepted international behaviour.

What is at issue is the solution of the political situation around Afghanistan, the normalisation of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, the relaxation of the existing tensions and putting an end to imperialist interventions and reactionary plots mounted up and manipulated both from abroad and inside the country.

AAPSO, part from taking the extremely significant initiative of composing its good-will mission, had defended this position in its International Conference in Support of Afghanistan in June 1980.

The AAPSO stresses its position, as formulated in its statement of 28 December 1980 : "The AAPSO hopes for the cessation of the reasons that were motivated and exploited by the U.S. imperialism and that led to the well-known development in Afghanistan and the entry of Soviet troops there, so that conditions may return to normal and so that complete victory and the realisation of the April Revolution's principles for freedom, democracy and social justice may be achieved."

To assure stability and tranquility, to re-establish the normal situation in and around Afghanistan, to proceed towards the development of friendly relations and multifaceted mutually beneficial co-operation based on good neighbourliness and common cultural traditions between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, there is no way but to negotiate the issues on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, including concrete commitments of all parties on preventing armed and other hostile activities from their own territory against each other.

Negotiations can — and should — indeed commence without delay, to be conducted either bilaterally or tri-laterally, attended by the U.N. Secretary-General or his representative. Reliable international guarantees of agreements that would be achieved with regard to the cessation and non-recurrence of armed and other interference in the internal affairs of each party are and should be a clear testimony of the widespread international concern over this issue, the composition of guarantor countries must reflect this aspect, including both the USSR and the USA as well as some other countries acceptable to all parties and

all committed to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of all three parties Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, as well as the recognition of their traditional cultural ties.

The AAPSO strongly supports, and calls for, further efforts towards direct negotiations between Afghanistan and her neighbours that aim at bringing about such a political solution including the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the return to the normal states of affairs on the basis of cessation of interference by the imperialist forces and their allies. The AAPSO supports the initiative put forward by the D.R.A. Government on 24 August 1981. It further reiterates its call on the Non-Alignment Movement, in particular, to be more forthcoming and exercise its indisputable weight and prestige towards the solution of a problem that primarily involves the whole movement and particularly confronts three of its members.

Our concrete proposal here is to re-compose the AAPSO good-will mission and to set up the practical ways and means for it to proceed immediately with its task.



Correctly and validly stated by us, throughout our 23 years of action, the AAPSO has a legitimate pride of its close bonds with the non-alignment movement from its very inception. It was but natural, for our Organisation which itself was founded on the Bandung principles that inspire and guide both movements, and which was born with the support and actual blessing of the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement to advocate such similar goals as the national liberation, anti-imperialist, anti-racist struggle and a New International Economic Order.

Now that we meet in our 10th Presidium, we have a right to celebrate the 20th anniversary of this great movement. On this occasion, the AAPSO is rightly, once more, gratified to note that the movement of non-alignment, whose origin has been inseparably linked with the national liberation struggle and the peoples' striving to attain economic and political independence, has now become a mighty international force which can and should exert an efficient positive influence on the most important events of our time, as it consists, now, of about

a hundred states and three national liberation movements — SWAPO, ANC and PLO.

It is our task to defend the progressive development of the non-aligned movement on the basis of its 6th Summit in Havana of September 1979 and its Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, of February 1981 to endeavour to consolidate its ranks in the face of hostile campaigns and schemes undertaken unrelentingly by the imperialist forces. This is a movement that can and should play a significant role in unifying the nations of the world on the basis of anti-imperialism and anti-racism and for peace and development, for building a new world order without wars and aggressions and where international relations will be based on democratic principles. But this should be understood only on a correct assessment of the very concept of non-alignment.

The imperialist powers are, per force, the enemy that should and must be combatted and defeated.

We in the AAPSO highly appreciate the fact that this correct assessment is now daily gaining new ground. The old erroneous concept of non-alignment as merely taking a "neutral" stance towards the "two blocs" that are put on the same footing, is almost completely eroded, if not finally abandoned. The non-alignment movement, as a whole, has realized that this concept of treating both enemy and friend as equi-distant, is now superseded by the very evidence of history. Therefore, the so-called "two super powers" can not be kept at an equi-distance by the non-aligned movement. The socialist community has proved to be a friend and an ally to the liberation movement, to the developing countries embarking on socio-economic transformation and to the non-aligned movement as a whole. This does not imply necessarily a conformity of concepts and an identical way of resolving problems of strategy. The non-alignment movement is not a bloc, nor a monolith. The non-aligned are seeking unity not uniformity. If it has to be recognised that the movement might have lost some of its initial drive and élan, it is merely true nevertheless that its policy and orientation are as relevant — even more so — today as they were three decades ago. Social and political divergences may and do exist between its ranks. The very essence of the policy of non-alignment is the inalienable right of each country to defend its national independence and sovereignty, as fit as it sees, without being an appendage to any country

or any group of countries, yet with a common platform of co-operation and mutual interests. But unifying factors bind the non-alignment movement now more closely than ever : the urge of humanity to live and not to be annihilated by a thermo-nuclear holocaust, and to prosper on the basis of a common stand towards the vital issues of socio-economic development.

Combatting a rapidly growing threat to peace, a seriously and dangerously deteriorating international situation and solving the urgent task of settling disputes by peaceful means are the main problems facing the world community, including the non-aligned movement.

This situation makes it imperative that the movement rally its ranks and strengthen its organisation and political unity. The non-aligned nations should concentrate not on individual differences that disunite some of them, but on their common aims which bring them together, such as fighting against deterioration of peace, preserving and deepening detente, ending the arms drive and fully eliminating colonialism and racism. It is beyond doubt that the stronger the cohesion of the non-aligned nations and the better they are organised, the greater contribution they will make to consolidating peace and averting the present looming threat of wars and destructive conflicts.

The unity of the non-aligned movement is especially important, now that world imperialism led by the U.S. and its allies, have launched a large-scale campaign aimed at undermining detente and fighting against the forces of peace and progress. Under the pretext of combatting "international terrorism" they are trying to suppress the national liberation movements and the striving of awakened nations to genuine freedom and independence.

The imperialists are exploiting this hackneyed pretext to realize their dangerous plans of enslaving peoples and bringing the world back to the colonial era. Under this pretext they are trying to get military facilities and bases, and sending their warships to the shores of other countries, which constitute a grave threat to the whole world and which can serve no purpose but to ensure and perpetuate the interest of the U.S. imperialists, particularly their military-industrial complex and of their allies in the aggressive blocs.

The non-alignment movement, born in the flames of national liberation struggle, has still to face up to the negative consequences of social oppression and imperialist dictate. But it can and must play even a more active role in exposing the plans of imperialism and reaction and preventing their realization.

We are confident in the efficiency of the non-aligned movement's efforts to preserve peace, ensure security and create peaceful conditions for consolidating independence and promoting economic progress of all peoples on earth.



Disarmament and a halt to the arms' race are yet even now more crucial issues, than ever before, for the developing countries which cannot, without disarmament, restructure their economies and ensure prosperity of their peoples.

We are now at the cross-roads of an international situation when the new administration in the US takes repeatedly more blatant and extremely aggressive postures which threaten not only East-West relations and openly advocate U.S. military superiority, but also create a situation that is bound to lead to a new accelerated arms' race and to new challenges to the countries of the Third World.

The recent period has been clearly marked by two distinct lines in this sphere :

On the one hand the line pursued by the newly independent developing countries, the non-aligned countries, and the socialist countries, which is for curbing the arms' race, consolidating peace and preserving detente, defending the sovereign rights and freedom of nations. These forces have repeatedly demonstrated and acted for the preservation of peace and detente. The concrete initiatives by the non-alignment movement, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and others, the tremendous changes, on the European scene, in the mass movement for social re-structurisation in favour of peace, as in France, and Greece, the wide mass protests against NATO bases and nuclear posts, as in the FRG, Scandinavia and other countries, are but a clear and significant development in this direction.

On the other hand, we confront the line of disrupting detente,

escalating the arms race, of threats and interference in other countries' affairs, of aggression against their independence and of plunder of their resources and of suppressing the liberation process, which is unabashedly pursued by imperialist powers, headed by the U.S.

Under the pretext of curtailing so-called "international terrorism" the new administration in the United States has virtually declared a war against the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are bound to view with apprehension and grave concern the repeated policy pronouncements made by the Reagan Administration concerning the just and noble struggle of peoples fighting for national liberation and social emancipation — struggles recognised as legitimate and supported by the United Nations — while at the same time, the U.S. supports regimes which openly profess and abett terror as an act of faith and a basis of rule, such as Chili, El Salvador and the Republic of South Africa, repeatedly condemned by the U.N. and the whole international community.

It is graphically clear that with today's weapons technology and the super-destructiveness of the weapons of total annihilation, it is futile for any side to seek to attain military superiority whatever its economic or technological potential may be. The extreme seriousness of this situation lies in the fact that the military technology has now undergone rapid and profound changes, the development of new types of mass destruction has made their control or limitation extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible. The current new round of arms' race will upset the international balance and may lead to an all-destructive holocaust.

Peace and security cannot be built on weapons' systems or sustained by a precarious balance of terror or any doctrine of strategic superiority.

Another serious danger to peace is the development of the so-called tactical nuclear weapons. For some years now the very fearfulness of the nuclear weapons has acted as a kind of deterrence which had meant that there was a wide threshold separating the conventional weapons — even the most sophisticated and destructive — from the nuclear weapons. The introduction of tactical nuclear weapons will

narrow down and in effect remove this threshold and lead to their development as battlefield weapons which will enormously increase the danger of nuclear war. In effect it will mean the legalisation and normalisation of the use of nuclear weapons. It stresses the totally absurd idea of localised and limited nuclear war. The Reagan recent declaration that a limited nuclear war in Europe is not to be discarded, that it is even possible, "without necessarily leading to confrontation with the Soviet Union" is absolutely unacceptable and forebodes the most sinister results. Once nuclear weapons are used on one front, their use would not remain either localised or limited.

The introduction of nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean, the developments in the Gulf region, the Red Sea and the entire Indian Ocean area is a crying example of this process. With the advance of the national liberation movement of the peoples of this region, US imperialism has been escalating its military build-up in the area, concentrating its navy, stepping up the U.S. military build-up in Israel and the Middle East, strengthening and acquiring new bases and facilities in Bahrain, Oman, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kenya, deploying huge numbers of its so-called Rapid Deployment Force, apart from the development of its nuclear base in Diego Garcia with its large concentration of long-distance bombers.

The Israeli Zionists and South African racists are rapidly escalating the arms drive and accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, which presents an enormous danger for independent Asian and African countries.

The accelerating arms' race ensuing on such an imperialist policy and costing at the rate of \$1.1/4 million per minute is in fact endangering the very survival of the human race. It is responsible for the lack of development in the world. Resources that could eradicate famines and diseases and could solve environment and energy problems, are diverted to the preparation of war and the development of horrendous new weapons.

The vital interests of millions of people throughout the world demand that military budgets be reduced and that all the resources be used to promote social development.

The share of the developing countries in the world military expenditures of \$500 billion for this year has quickly risen, in the developing countries; it is now more than 15%, in general, while 50 million people are dying yearly from starvation and malnutrition.

The export of militarisation into the developing countries has even worsened the already maldistribution and misuse of their natural resources and their potential scientific and industrial capacity which could be diverted into civilian production to raise the very low living standard of the people of the Third World countries to at least the minimum requirement.

Therefore the danger to the world however is not only that even more colossal amounts of money and material and human resources are wasted on weapons and diverted from the urgently needful demands of development, that the prospects of a nuclear war become nearer and more fearsome, but also that the present drift away from detente and moving towards confrontation affects the developing countries more directly and immediately, because a considerable part of this military escalation come in the form of setting up of new military bases on the territories of the newly independent states with increased gunboat activity threatening and intimidating their peoples, and attempts to take over control over their raw materials and natural resources.

To sum up, we can graphically see the new picture in the face of the growing influence of socialist countries, national liberation movements and the peace forces in Western countries, in spite of the rising tide of the mass protest against the imperialist aggressive armaments and NATO strategy, as in FRG., France, Greece and other West Europe countries, the imperialist forces, driven by structural crises, persist in making serious and dangerous attempts to change in their favour the balance of military power. The imperialist counterattack against the forces of peace and progress is multifaced. This is manifested in postponing the ratification of SALT-2, in accepting long-term military modernisation and weapons development programme for NATO, in the decision of NATO to deploy in Western Europe medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb in spite of the unprecedented demonstration of the masses' option against such a move in the whole of Europe, includ-

ing NATO bases countries; in the adoption by the U.S. government of a "limited nuclear war" doctrine, in increasing military presence in the Middle East, Indian Ocean and other areas of the world, and in elaborating plans for creating new military alliances with the participation of some developing countries, and the increasing danger of the U.S.-Japan-China axis in the military field, and as a destabilising factor in Asia.

Now that the Second Special Session for Disarmament of the General Assembly of the U.N. to be held in New York on May — June 1982, is fast approaching, the AAPSO as a whole, its Presidium, Permanent Secretariat and affiliated committees and organisations have the duty to promote activities and further mobilise, on all levels, for this supreme task of our time, alongside with the non-aligned movement and the ensemble of the socialist, democratic and peace-loving forces.

We must urge, now, and must especially call the 2 SSD, for the finalisation of a comprehensive programme for complete and general disarmament.

Pending the adoption of a "Treaty for Complete and General Disarmament", immediate steps should be taken to :

- Declare a moratorium on all projects for research, development and deployment of weapons;
- Stop the manufacture and stockpiling of new weapons;
- Adopt a Convention to outlaw the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and to make the use of such weapons an offence under international law;
- Reduce substantially all military budgets and transfer the savings for use in health, welfare and development;
- Undertake the gradual destruction and disposal of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on a pro-rata basis;
- Take measure to ensure the prohibition of the manufacture and transfer of chemical and biological arms;

- Request the Secretary General of the U.N., assisted by all the non-governmental organisations and the world democratic and peace-loving forces, to have prepared by a team of competent and independent experts an analysis and report on the root causes of armed conflicts, including the role played in this context by the imperialist industrial-military complexes at national and international levels;
- Ensure the provision of permanent conciliation machinery within the United Nations that would automatically initiate discussion and mediation whenever there is tension on the likelihood of conflict. Such conciliation mechanism should continue to operate throughout the duration of any conflict;
- Secure the review of educational, publicity, and informations' media, programmes to ensure that they promote the ideal of disarmament and peace in the world.

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We have repeatedly, and rightly, stressed the organic links between the issues of disarmament and the socio-economic issues facing the Afro-Asian community and the whole world.

Despite the fact that most of the developing countries have now attained political independence, they are still subjected to economic and in many cases political domination by world capitalism. International development strategies have so far been entirely inadequate for overcoming underdevelopment.

The present world capitalist crisis makes the development process of the Third World countries more difficult and imposes the necessity to counteract the attempts of the world capitalist system to transfer the worst consequences of its crisis to the developing countries. Transnational capital indeed tries to modify the process of reproduction and to find a way out at the expense of the working broad masses of both the developed and developing countries. Both as an expression of that crisis and as an attempt to counteract it, the international division of labour and consequently the pattern of trade, and the international capital movements have undergone considerable changes in the recent years. But far from being capable of solving the most pressing problems affecting the developing countries, these changes have brought about or stimulated the so-called "industrial redeployment" of TNCs, more

irrational patterns of internal consumption and the drainage of the surplus potentially available for capital accumulation and production, food dependency and domination through technology, increasing financial and trade deficit, the rapid growth of foreign debts and the consequent necessity of having to devote annual enormous sums of money to the service of these debts.

It is necessary to underline the dangers of such subtle attempts as the recent report of the Brandt Commission which seeks outlets to the crisis of the developed imperialist countries through devising policies for further imperialist integration of the Third World countries into world capitalism, not only in the sphere of foreign trade and extractive industries but also in the sphere of production and particularly in manufacturing industries.

However, the peoples of the developing countries now demand substantial changes in the system of international relations, a prompt reorganisation of the international monetary system and the transfer of technology and financial resources. They demand a New International Economic Order that supports and reinforces their development efforts, and not, as conceived by capitalist countries, reorganisation of international economic structures to enhance capitalistic accumulation in favour of TNCs.

It is now generally recognised that development in the developing countries must be a deliberate and a rational process taking into consideration the objective and concrete realities of the present day situation. A development strategy should be capable of mobilizing and channelling the available resources in the right direction, which does not only mean to have the necessary technical and institutional means but above all to create the socio-economic and political conditions that would facilitate the liberation and better utilization of the available resources.

AAPSO has clearly opted for the socialist oriented line for development as the only sound and beneficial course, not only dictated by the inevitable course of history, but also, and necessarily, based on practical experience.

AAPSO's development strategy, derived from the resolutions of

its constitutional bodies, and conclusions of the socio-economic meetings, seminars and conferences it organised, is based on three main principles :

- a) the struggle for democratic progressive development strategies oriented towards the widest participation of the broad masses, and the achievement of economic independence, sovereignty and national control of the national wealth, and oriented against all forms of neo-colonialist exploitation and aggression.
- b) the struggle for the establishment of a more just, equitable and democratic alternative of the existing International Economic Order through the introduction of structural changes in the economic and trade relations. It is important in this context to stress the necessity of intensifying the struggle against TNCs, of expanding economic relations with socialist countries, of reducing economic and other forms of dependence on capitalist countries, and of promoting individual and collective self-reliance and economic co-operation among the developing countries.
- c) the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for total and comprehensive disarmament as a necessary prerequisite of any successful socio-economic progress of the developing countries.

Since the conclusion of the 13th AAPSO Council Session the AAPSO has defended and propagated its development strategy, on the above lines, in three important events :

1. The International Seminar on Internal and External Factors in Development Strategies, held by AAPSO, in co-operation with AFASPA, in Grenoble, 6 — 10 July 1981 which came out with both "A message to the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries" held in Paris 1 — 14 September, and a final communiqué carrying a scientific analysis of the present economic situation with a progressive vision and solutions.
2. The AAPSO mission to the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held in Nairobi in August 1981, and to the parallel NGO forum on the same theme.

3. The AAPSO mission to the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1981, and to the parallel NGO activities on the same theme.

This development strategy has always been reflected and elaborated by the AAPSO's regular journal "Development and Socio-Economic Progress."

Many national solidarity committees are sharing greater interest in AAPSO's activities in the sphere of development, and are seeking better co-operation with the Permanent Secretariat of AAPSO in this sphere, a fact which is adequately reflected in AAPSO's Programme of Action for 1982, which envisages two seminars consacrated to development issues, one in Algeria, and the second in Ethiopia.



The Middle East region has been and still is a focus of interest to the imperialist powers, on the one hand, because of its strategic importance to the imperialist policy, and on the other hand, due to the enormous wealth it possesses, particularly oil which is in fact the life-nerve and blood-stream of capitalist industry of the Western countries. It has now been amply demonstrated how keen are the imperialist powers to control the Middle East zone, through all means not excluding military force, to guard their vital interests, in spite of and against the will of the peoples of the area.

The history of imperialist exploitation, oppression and plunder is bleak and well-known. The imperialist legacy of backwardness and divisions is sinister. Martyrs here, as elsewhere, have all along the years, paid the supreme price of life itself in all parts of the Arab homeland.

When the imperialists have been dealt blow after blow at the hands of the revolutionary masses and the Arab national liberation movements, they resorted to various methods to preserve their presence in the Arab area, through the process of neo-colonialism, and particularly through the creation of reactionary and agent regimes or "statelets" strung to the wheel of the capitalist system and as instrument to realise its designs.

The highest and most sophisticated imperialist method was the implantation of the Zionist entity in the Arab homeland, and the unlimited support to the Israeli state, with all its aggressive and expansionist character, which has constituted, throughout more than thirty years, an advanced imperialist military out-post.

Developments now taking place in the region clearly confirm the strategic dimension planned out by the imperialist powers, since the Balfour Declaration, for the establishment of the Zionist state of Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people, ousted from their home, dispossessed, by force, of all their legitimate rights. Total support was readily granted to Israel, by the imperialist powers which consistently provided it with all means of subsistence, on the economic, political and military levels, with the aim of keeping the Zionist entity implanted in the very body of the Arab homeland, an advanced guard to imperialist interests and an oppression instrument in their dealings with the Arab national liberation movement; a characterisation that has been proven valid by the consecutive wars launched by the Zionist entity in the Middle East, with full abetment of the imperialist powers led by the U.S.A.

While we observe today the 20th anniversary of the non-alignment movement, there is yet need to re-confirm once more that one of the most significant and lofty principles of the non-aligned is to support the peoples and consolidate their usurped legitimate rights and especially their right to self-determination.

If today there are just causes that demand to be honoured by the world, we can surely assert that the cause of the Palestinian people is one of the most prominent and the most fraught with danger. It is a cause that occupies a focal point of wide Arab and international interest, as it constitutes the crux and essence of the current conflict in the Middle East, as readily conceded by all international fora, at their foremost the United Nations and the non-alignment movement which consistently and totally supports the inalienable legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people and all the Arab peoples.

The broad international shift in favour of the Palestinian people's cause, and of its legitimate struggle, is contrasted by the arrogance and obduracy of the imperialist circles, headed by the U.S.A. The

Zionist entity has simply disregarded and defied all international decisions, on both state and popular levels, in this context, Israel went on with its challenge to the extent of launching continuous brutal aggressions against the Palestinian people, inside and outside its homeland, with the obvious aim of ultimately liquidating it on the cultural, political, ethnical and physical levels,

It still denies the rights of the Arab Palestinian people, and it persists in building settlements in the occupied Arab territories, changing the demographic, geographic and cultural features. It still arrests and imprisons hundreds of Palestinian citizens, some of whom die in prison in unclarified conditions, demolishes houses and instigates the assassination and criminal actions against the national Palestinian leaders. Israel has declared, both in word and action, that Jerusalem is the "eternal" capital of Israel, with no regard to the opinion of the millions of people of the world.

Faced with the mounting international denunciation of the Zionist crimes against the Palestinian, the Lebanese and all the Arab peoples, faced with the increasingly intense international efforts to solve the Middle East problem — of which the Palestinian cause is the very crux and core — the U.S.A. moved to the contrary of the direction of international efforts and to hatch up the Camp David Agreements so as to secure all the cards in hand with the objective of re-organising the whole situation in conformity with their plans in the whole area.

In spite of the broad international and Arab refusal of these agreements, the imperialist circles led by the U.S.A. persist in their path and insist on attempts of their implementation, totally disregarding the complete refusal of these agreements by the Palestinian people who have the first right in the solution of the Middle East problem.

Since the conclusion of the Camp David agreements, it has now become clear that the reactionary, Zionist, U.S. design succeeded in :

- the creation and the deepening of conflicts and dissensions among the Arab regimes, and the diversion of the Arab peoples from their principal objective : the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

- the sowing of differences between some of Arab regimes and the socialist countries, specially the Soviet Union which rendered and still renders all forms of support to the just Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause, the most recent example of which is the granting to the P.L.O. full diplomatic status in the Soviet Union.
- the desperate attempts at the continuation and aggravation of disunity and isolation between Arab countries.
- Israel was left free-handed to deal the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese Patriotic Movement brutal blows, as it kindled civil war in Lebanon and tore it up into warring sects and communities.
- the U.S.A. tightly closed their grip on the whole Arab area through persistent penetration under the so-called "Peace" umbrella; their military bases and facilities are now widespread throughout Oman, Somalia, Egypt, Bahrein and Saudi Arabia, their military presence, of various forms, has now increased in the Gulf, Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; the Rapid Deployment Forces are put on a footing of immediate flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, under the pretext of the so-called "Soviet danger" and what is labelled "protection of Arab and Islamic countries from this danger", while the real aim is the protection of oil resources declared by the U.S. doctrine as coming within the area of the U.S.A. vital interests.

In this context we re-affirm our support to the peace initiatives in the Gulf area and Indian Ocean, put forward by the non-alignment movement, the P.D.R. of Yemen, the Soviet Union and democratic international organisations.

The U.S.A. recently declared a military strategic consensus with Israel, which is in fact nothing new, the alliance is as old as Israel itself. It is meant to be a re-confirmation of the fact, that Israel is the only party enjoying the full trust of the U.S.A., that it is the only permanent ally of the U.S.A., and all else is only complementary and secondary. This is new evidence for those who may need it that Israel is the strategic depth of the U.S. policy in the area. Yet another piece of evidence on this fact is the attitude of the U.S. ruling circles, of the AWACS

Saudi deal, an attitude that reveals tactics of deceit, trickery and blackmail, in spite of the fact that Saudi Arabia is the closest friend of the U.S.A.

The U.S.-Israeli strategic consensus is mainly aimed at the further fragmentation of the Arab liberation and patriotic forces and forcing them, one after the other, to kneel down and keel over so as to be swept away.

The Middle East region is now further exposed to an increasingly virulent imperialist assault, demonstrated by the continued aggressive actions against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese patriotic movement through direct Israeli attacks with a clear U.S. support, through acts of terrorism and sabotage by the agents of U.S. and Israeli intelligence services inside Lebanon, through persistent provocations of Syria, attempts of internal sabotage and destabilisation inside Syria so as to draw it to a war pre-determinedly in favour of Israel, through conflicts in the Maghreb area, through naked military aggressions such as that launched by the U.S.A. against Libya and through Israeli attacks such as recently struck at the Iraqi nuclear reactor, a flagrant intimation that Israel can strike at any position in the Arab homeland under pretext of the so-called "sacred" Israeli security.

At a time when the whole Arab region is daily exposed to blatant aggressions and challenges, these data require urgently the unity of Arab ranks and the establishment of a unified Arab strategy to face and defeat the unified imperialist strategy and to address itself to the service of the essential causes of liberation and development.

The AAPSO deems that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war is a waste of efforts and potentialities and an occasion to create imperialist pretexts to increase its presence in the Gulf and the whole area. It is to be regretted that military, economic and human resources of two Islamic non-aligned states are wasted instead of directing them against the principal enemies : Zionism, imperialism and reaction. Therefore we call for respect of international charters and solution of the conflict by peaceful means with no concession of the rights of the two parties.

In the context of the Middle East crises, and closely connected to

it, the struggle of the people of Cyprus, courageously continues for an independent united non-aligned territorially integrated Cyprus, free of foreign troops and bases. It receives our total support and unreserved solidarity.

The AAPSO, a mass popular organisation, considers that the role of popular masses in our struggles has decreased over a wide area of the Afro-Asian world, in the Arab homeland and in the Third World as a whole, for many and various reasons that we have dealt with in our previous documents and specially our report to the Colombo Conference in celebration of the 25th Bandung anniversary, our Presidia in Hanoi and Nicosia and our Council in Aden, yet we re-affirm once more that no victory can ever be achieved without the freeing of the masses' role and potentialities. The guarding and expanding of political, democratic and trade-unions' freedoms of the masses are absolutely essential. The release of political detainees and putting an end to police pursuits, detentions and torture are essential pre-requisites to release and assert the role of the masses in the global liberation process.

In regard to the African continent, as rightly pointed out in our report to the Aden Council Session, the newly independent African countries scored remarkable victories; they consolidated their independence, and they made head-way in the process of promoting socio-economic progress.

The victory over Portuguese colonialism brought by the people's wars for national liberation, led respectively by PAIGC, FRELIMO, MPLA and MLSTP and the subsequent setting - up of peoples' regimes of socialist orientation in the new states of Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe have had far-reaching effects on the inter-relations in Africa, in favour of the national liberation forces and progress. They gave a new momentum and impetus to the irrevocable struggle of the liberation movement, extending up to the frontiers of the imperialist and racist bastion of South Africa.

Such significant victories were possible to achieve, on one hand, thanks to the firm determination of freedom-fighters who succeeded in cementing and keeping up the unity of the patriotic elements around the noble ideals of freedom, authentic independence and socio-democratic progress. On the other hand, the increasingly wide support extended

to the movements of national liberation by the patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the O.A.U., the non-aligned movement and the socialist countries, played an appreciable part in achieving their goal.

However, the swash-buckling political immorality of the Reagan Administration in Washington which has come out openly on the side of the racist Pretoria regime, has set a new direction of the political scene in Africa — especially Southern Africa. The Reagan Administration has, from the day of its inception, joined hands with the South African fascists in their terroristic military aggressions and campaigns of malicious lies against the heroic peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as the neighbouring Frontline States in a desperate bid to deny the people of this region their inalienable rights to self determination and national independence.

The imperialist forces resorted to open militarism, aggressive and hostile acts against progressive countries like socialist Ethiopia, Algeria, Libya and the African Front-line states and indeed the whole of the progressive mankind, is a clear testimony of international imperialist plot to jeopardise the progress to national and social liberation, peace, justice and stability.

The heroic victory scored by the Patriotic forces of Zimbabwe has added a fresh impetus to the efforts of the people of South Africa and Namibia in their dedicated commitment to liquidate the racist South Africa's oppressive and reactionary manifestations which by all cost have to give way to the establishment of people's democratic institutions.

The liberation of Zimbabwe has further exposed the racist forces to the combat actions of the militants of the ANC of South Africa who have already demonstrated their fighting capacity by systematically attacking the nerve centres of the racist power structure, causing the regime insecurity, desperation and internal political crisis.

In Namibia, the racist regime, frustrated by its total failure to destroy SWAPO and the Namibian Revolution, persists in its desperate yet vain attempts to deprive SWAPO of its international recognition and support.

Namibia under the leadership of their sole authentic representative — SWAPO (South West People's Organisation) — has reached a critical juncture. Internally both in the political and military spheres the patriotic forces have made notable gains against the illegal occupation army of racist South Africa. SWAPO guerrilla units are to be found deep in the heart of their motherland fighting undaunted against a ruthless and formidable enemy, making significant strides in their just struggle for national emancipation.

Internationally, SWAPO's stature is being enhanced as the war on the homefront is being intensified and escalated. Attempts by South Africa's racist regime to discredit SWAPO nationally and internationally, to split the movement on tribal and ethnic lines, sow discord and division among its fighting ranks and have it derecognised by the United Nations and the international community, have failed.

Similarly, efforts are being exerted to bantustanise the international trust territory and the foisting on an oppressed, colonised and unwilling people the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — puppets of South Africa — to speak and act on their behalf. The so-called "Contact Group" states still play a deceitful and pernicious role, in this context, they resort to delay tactics and try, albeit from the back-door, to impose on the Namibian people a thinly disguised rule of puppets, inspite of the fact the SWAPO is the only authentic representative of the Namibian people as recognised by the U.N. and all the international public opinion.

Though Namibian independence is discernible on the horizon in the not too distant future it becomes imperative that the progressive movement keeps the process for liberation. SWAPO and the people of Namibia, more than in the past, need the active material, moral and other aid to assist them in their heroic and noble struggle for national liberation. A firm commitment on our part is called for and SWAPO must be reassured, during this critical phase, that the AAPSO and other international progressive forces shall do their utmost to ensure that genuine freedom and independence for Namibia becomes a reality.

In South Africa the struggle for national liberation, against racism and apartheid, has reached a new and critical phase. Under

the leadership of the African National Congress, the oppressed, voiceless, exploited and discriminated black masses are resisting the might of a brutal and sophisticated state-machinery designed to keep them in total and permanent subjugation.

Notwithstanding the continual state of draconian measures enacted at every session of the white parliament, including harsher legislation to further erode the remaining meagre civil and other liberties enjoyed by the overwhelming black population of the country — African, Indian and Coloured masses — the racist republic finds itself in a virtual state of war with its own population. Imprisonment of hundreds of freedom fighters, detention — without trial of opponents of the regime, arbitrary arrests and banishment to remote and arid areas of the land; banning of individuals and the forcible closure of black newspapers which, under extremely difficult conditions, attempt to mirror the miserable lives of oppressed South Africans, and express their grievances, the arrests of school children; many between the ages of 9 to 14, for demonstrating against the inequitous educational system; the dismissal and expulsion of workers to rural and impoverished backwaters of the land for striking and demanding higher wages and better living conditions — these and countless other injustices are daily perpetrated against black South Africans who have been made foreigners in the land of their birth.

The ANC and all freedom-loving South Africans are justified in totally rejecting the "reform" policies of Premier Botha and characterising them as sophisticated manoeuvres to maintain and consolidate the barbaric and inhuman racist, oppressive and exploitative system. The apartheid Juggernaut is, indeed, beginning to crumble. The period ahead is of decisive and crucial importance for the South African revolutionary movement and, in this situation, the increased moral and material assistance of the international solidarity movement for the people of the country and their genuine authentic representative — the ANC — and their courageous prisoners and detainees is of the utmost importance.

The AAPSO hails the glorious record of the ANC and its outstanding achievement of struggle, on the occasion of its 70th anniversary in January 1982, and calls on all the international community to celebrate this anniversary in a manner fitting to its heroism.

The occupationist regime resorted, in the most brutal organised terroristic military vengeance, to aggression and indiscriminate attacks against peace loving Frontline states especially the People's Republic of Angola, causing extensive loss of human life and property. These are actions that have to be vehemently condemned, denounced and stopped.

It is thus imperative for us and the entire international community to extend all support and solidarity to the government and people of the People's Republic of Angola, the Frontline states and other progressive African states such as Congo, Benin, Ethiopia and others in their relentless endeavours to transform the continent into a better and socialist-oriented society.

We should also consider with grave concern the situation in Chad and the increasing military threat surrounding this region. The AAPSO vehemently condemns and denounces any further effort by imperialist powers to turn Chad into further turmoil. The peace and stability of Chad should be consolidated and safe-guarded.

The rights of the African people to sovereignty, freedom and territorial integrity must be zealously guarded. In their further, yet vain attempt to keep the people of Africa under perpetual suppression and dire exploitation, the imperialist forces and in this case spearheaded by French transnationals have imposed on, against the will of the Comoro people, a mercenary manned regime. We underscore our unreserved support for and solidarity with the people of Comoro Island in their legitimate struggle for independence, unity and sovereignty.

The war for stability, sovereignty and territorial integrity for the state of the Saharaoui people led by the POLISARIO front remains a thorn in the flesh of the African continent and the Arab homeland. The AAPSO, while reaffirming strong support for the Saharaoui people, calls upon the progressive forces in this region to exert more pressure as to put an end to this war that benefits nobody but imperialist powers. We call for negotiations with the POLISARIO front and the granting of the Saharaoui people their right to self determination as stipulated in the O.A.U. Charter and per UN Resolution 1514.

Here, we have to note that, unfortunately, Spain has requested

to join NATO and as such to turn its colony of Canary Island into yet another NATO base. This move poses a great threat to Africa because through Spanish presence in this region, NATO will transform the Maghreb into a permanent base of aggression against the African Continent. We, therefore, renew and express our strong support for and solidarity with the heroic people of the Canary Island in their struggle against the Spanish colonialism and for freedom and independence.

We condemn, in the most categorical terms, all forms of racism, including in particular Zionism, apartheid and social discrimination, whether exercised by the apartheid colonial regime of South Africa, Israel who are in close co-operation and alliance, or by other states, or by misguided sectors of population, reactionary or fascist-like forces and organisations, including certain forms of racial discrimination that still persist in the U.S., or certain trends for racial oppression that made their appearance recently in the U.K.

We call upon all democratic, progressive and socialist forces to be ever more alert and exercise vigilance as regards racial oppression practised systematically against racial minorities and particularly against the indigenous peoples and the aborigines in Latin America and Australia. Their rights to land are denied, their riches plundered by the TNC's and their culture is denied and trampled down through age-long blatant incursions and unabashed aggression.

We call these forces to support the conclusions reached by NGO's International Conference on the Indigenous Peoples and their Rights to Land, convened in Geneva last September and to follow up the practical implementation of its decisions.

Over the last several years developments in Asia were characterised by the strengthening of anti-imperialist tendencies and the struggle of Asian nations for lasting peace and security and for national and socio-economic progress. Marked positive changes took place in Asia during that period the existence of the aggressive military blocs SEATO and CENTO came to its inglorious end, and many Asian nations noticeably intensified their efforts to consolidate their independence and achieve full economic and political emancipation.

Following the great victories of the seventies new sources of tension have arisen in Asia and the Indian Ocean region. Today the continent has, perhaps, the greatest number of hotbeds of tension. Imperialist quarters in the West, primarily the USA, and their allies, the local reactionary circles, are doing everything they can to undermine the anti-imperialist struggle of nations and to dictate their will to them.

In South East Asia there is a situation that stems from the policy of aggression and intervention of the imperialist and international reactionary forces, from the existence of foreign military bases and troops in the region and not, as alleged by politically motivated propaganda, from the Kampuchean people's uprising overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot — Ieng Sary regime. On the contrary, that uprising in January 1979 has contributed basically to stabilize, since then, the political, social and economic situation in Kampuchea more quickly than expected.

The unjustified and incomprehensible decisions concerning the representation of Kampuchea adopted by the UN General Assembly and the non-alignment movement, and the UN International Conference of Kampuchea, are indeed unacceptable. To allow the remnants of the ousted fascist clique of Pol Pot to continue to occupy Kampuchea's seat at the UN, is contrary to the reality of the situation and to the will of Kampuchean people and the interest of peace and security in the region.

Fundamentally, the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have in common the aspiration that peace and stability should prevail in the region, and that without harmony and co-operation between them, there can be no relaxation of tension in the situation. The countries of South-East Asia have no alternative but to put aside their differences and proceed, on the basis of peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, to discuss solutions of the most urgent problems, to ensure peace and stability along the Kampuchea-Thai border and Lao-Thai border, to settle the disputes regarding the South China Sea, and eventually, to sign agreements of non-aggression so that South East Asia may be a region of peace and stability. Similarly there should be bilateral treaties of peaceful

co-existence and good neighbourliness between Vietnam and China and Laos and China.

Unfortunately, however, the infamous axis of U.S.-China-Japan is hindering the accomplishment of much desired peaceful solutions of the problems in the area and are encouraging frontier conflicts of the Kampuchean people. It will be no exaggeration to say that today a main threat to the peoples of that region is posed by this axis. The peoples of South East Asia granted an opportunity to decide their destinies themselves, shall solve all disputable issues politically by peaceful means.

The Indochinese countries, by their policy of peace, independence, friendship and international co-operation, constitute a positive factor for the preservation of peace and stability in this strategic region of the world.

We fully support the new initiatives presented, to the recent session of the U.N. General Assembly, by P.D.R. of Laos concert with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and that of the P.R. of Kampuchea on the principles directing the relations of peaceful co-existence between the group of Indo-Chinese countries and ASEAN; with the aim of establishing a South East Asia of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation proposing to initiate dialogue between the two groups of countries on the basis of equality, in accordance with the principle that the affairs of South East Asia should be settled by the countries of South East Asia themselves without any side imposing his views on the other and without foreign interference.

Dialogue and non-confrontation, respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence, bilateral and multilateral co-operation on the economic, cultural, scientific and technical levels these constitute the right path that would lead to peace and stability in the region, that will meet the interests of the peoples of South East Asia and world peace, in full conformity with the U.N. Charter and the principles of the non-aligned countries.

The extraordinary build up and militarization of the Indian Ocean is of course in total violation of the expressed demands of the littoral

and hinterland states for removing and dismantling the bases, demilitarising the region and transforming it into a zone of peace. Ever since the Lusaka Non-aligned Summit Conference in 1970 and the UN resolution in 1971 demanding the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the countries of the region have reiterated this demand at all international forums without any effect. We urgently call for the convocation of the Special UN Conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo. The recent Non-aligned Foreign Ministers Conference has reiterated the desirability of holding this conference. The AAPSO together with all other international democratic forces also supports the call of the Head of State of Madagascar for convening a Special Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries in Tananarive.

In the Far East, Japan's military potential is being built up under the encouragement, rather the pressure of the imperialist powers, in circumvention of the relevant provisions of the Japanese Constitution. The ruling circles in Japan are rapidly escalating the arms build up and the militarisation of Japan, trying even to get Japan's so-called "self defence forces" equipped with nuclear weapons. Japan is being drawn into a close military alliance with the USA and South Korea. The US troops contingent, particularly the US "expeditionary corps" in South Korea and the US troops in Japan, are being enlarged in the region. Very large scale joint military exercises by the US and South Korean forces are regularly being carried out.

At the same time the internal situation in South Korea continues to remain extremely grave. Irrespective of the many deceptive declarations about new constitution and so-called elections, the dictatorship continues unabated. Thousands of political prisoners remain in jail and the democratic forces are suppressed.

The AAPSO reaffirms the need for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem and having noted the new proposal of founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, and the ten-point political programme of a unified state set forth by the D.P.R. of Korea, the AAPSO supports the efforts made by the D.P.R. of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea according to the new proposal, and strongly demands that the US authorities discard the "two Koreas" policy, unconditionally withdraw all the US troops and nuclear weapons

from South Korea and respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a Peace Agreement at once.

The AAPSO resolutely demands the abolition of fascist military dictatorship in South Korea, immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and the realization of democracy.

We appeal to the Asian and African countries and peace-loving peoples of the world to unfold still more widely the solidarity movement with the Korean people who are fighting for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Latin America is involved with the same problems as Africa and Asia are faced with; the struggle for genuine national liberation, against dictatorship, against the transnationals' plunder; for democracy, development, disarmament and world peace. The AAPSO inspired by the historic close relations and fraternal co-operation with Latin America must further promote these relations and find concrete channels for enhancing the inseparable struggle jointly waged by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The AAPSO fully supports and call for international consolidation of the struggle waged by the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chili, Puerto-Rico, Paraguay and Uruguay for genuine national independence, for democracy, for socio-economic transformations to the benefit of masses, against U.S. imperialist and neo-colonialist intervention, against the infamous exploitation of transnationals and against fascism and dictatorship. We support Socialist Cuba in its struggle against the U.S. campaigns of defamation and slander and for its peaceful pursuit of its socialist development.



As for the present role and future tasks of the AAPSO, we must point out that it was borne of a historic need for unity against colonialism. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation was institutionalised as the organisation based on the Bandung principles and further nurtured and sustained by the non-alignment movement progress and development so as to safeguard and promote the national liberation movement in all its forms.

It is true that for most countries in Africa as well as Asia, the phase of the liberation struggle for political independence, whether armed or unarmed, is over.

However, the problem of decolonization remains, particularly with regard to Southern Africa and some other pockets, but it is seen in relation to other problems of Africa and Asia. The most decisive factor now is that those countries must successfully pass through the phase of decolonisation and the consolidation of their national independence.

This implies that the AAPSO can and should concretise the presence of Third World countries on the international scene and their will to economic development and social progress within the framework of national realities. This change, involving the emergence of the Third World as an active factor in history, is as yet unfinished. On the contrary it is a very important sector in the world scene. The AAPSO is an authentic and genuine platform of Afro - Asian peoples that can and should act for the achievement of international maturity and responsibility. This challenge is what the Third World is endeavouring to meet through its most representative organisations, including the AAPSO.

The tasks of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation in the coming period could be summarized on the basis of the conception of anti-imperialism, social progress, peace and non-alignment.

Apart from the historic tasks tackled by the solidarity movement, defined by its Constitution and dictated by the conditions of its historic struggle, particularly the drive for the achievement of the inevitable victory of the genuine liberation movements in Southern part of Africa, (ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia); the intensification of struggle against imperialism, colonialism in all its forms, racism and Zionism; the unification of patriotic and progressive forces in Africa and Asia, the contribution to the consolidation and development of the world national liberation movement; the present international situation and its future perspectives define and elucidate our tasks

— the consolidation and the deepening of solidarity among the various forces of the world revolutionary process; the world national

liberation movement, the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, and the democratic movement in the capitalist world, particularly the working class.

— consolidation of the recent victories scored by the patriotic and progressive forces in Africa and Asia, and working for the foiling of the subversive activities of imperialism in the political, economic, military, ideological and cultural fields and for the defeat of its neo-colonialist strategy, especially in regard to the radical socialist-oriented countries, in Africa and Asia.

— consolidation and development of the social orientation of the world national liberation movement and the newly independent countries in Africa and Asia, supporting them in the course of socio-economic processes, for individual and collective self-reliance as a basis of a New International Economic Order to the interest of the broad popular masses; making use of the experience of the socialist countries as well as that of other countries which have proceeded on a socialist oriented path of development; strengthening and extension of relations between the developing and socialist countries, proceeding on the basis of genuine national traditions and value while giving due consideration to the social and cultural realities of Afro-Asian nations.

— consolidation of the international dimension of the AAPSO, acting for the extension of the representation of Afro-Asian countries and for rendering more effective the international activities of the AAPSO, in the international arena, on the popular level, through co-operation with international non-governmental organisations and the democratic international organisations; the consolidation of solidarity and joint actions with the progressive and democratic political parties and the anti-racist, anti-apartheid, anti-Zionist movements in European and Western countries as well as with the democratic and progressive international and regional, African, Asian and Latin American organisations; on the inter-governmental level through participation, follow up, consultation, advice and exchange of experience with the United Nations, its systems and specialized agencies, as well as the actually most important fora of the NGO's in which AAPSO increasingly plays a more and more active role, especially in the Board of the CONGO and the NGO Special Committees against Racism, Apartheid and

Colonialism and for Disarmament and Development; the O.A.U., its Liberation Committee and the other African organisations affiliated to it, the League of Arab States, its agencies and organisations, and the regional governmental organisations in Asia; and the consolidation of the activity of the AAPSO European Centre, in Geneva, and the AAPSO International Information and Development Centre in Nicosia and the newly established AAPSO Asian Information Centre in Vietnam.

We re-affirm our commitment to the U.N. principles and endeavours. The AAPSO implements a wide scale of programmes and undertakings, in various fields ranging from disarmament, and anti-apartheid, to development and cultural actions.

— increasingly taking up the issues of world peace, disarmament, and detente, for halting the production and development of new nuclear weapons such as the neutron bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, through co-operation with international and national organisations and movements in the Western world and by all other means.

— the deepening and promotion of the anti-imperialist content of the Non-alignment movement, and contribution to its development as it constitutes the contemporary development of the great principles of Bandung, including the principle of non-interference by foreign powers in the internal affairs of independent countries, principles which remain valid and effective, embodying as they are the aspirations, objectives and characteristics of the AAPSO which was actually established to serve the will of the Afro-Asian peoples. Our historic ties with Latin American countries must be the object of concrete actions; forms of further closer solidarity must be devised and enacted.

— the implementation of the necessary proposed organisational measures in the structure of the AAPSO, dictated by the present international situation, the struggle led by the newly independent countries in Africa and Asia and the international dimension gained by the AAPSO.

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## RESOLUTIONS

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- The International Situation and the current tasks of the AAPSO.
- Appeal of the AAPSO Presidium on Afghanistan.
- Appeal of the AAPSO Presidium.
- Message to the People of Afghanistan.
- On the 20th Anniversary of the Non-Alignment Movement.
- Programme of Action and Organisational Resolution.
- Message to the IIInd Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly.
- Message to the African National Congress of South Africa.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE CURRENT TASKS OF THE AAPSO

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The Tenth Meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation convened in Kabul, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, from 18 to 21 November 1981, under the aegis and in celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Non-Alignment Movement.

The 10th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium was attended by 61 countries and organisations : members of the Presidium, prominent figures of the Afro-Asian Movement, representatives of member organisations, national liberation movements, solidarity committees and progressive forces from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbeans, Western Europe and the Socialist countries, and delegations from international democratic organisations.

The participants express their thanks and gratitude to the D.R. of Afghanistan, its Party, Government and particularly to the Afghanistan Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee, for their hospitality, generosity, co-operation and unstinting efforts to secure all success to the Meeting.

The Presidium pledges its total support to the achievements of the Saur (April) Revolution of 1978 and commits itself to the international duty of solidarity with the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan and its programme of bringing about deep socio-economic changes, agrarian reform and social progressive transformations, ending feudal and neo-colonialist oppression and centuries-old suffering. The Presidium vows unreserved solidarity with the D.R. of Afghanistan, in its courageous stand against imperialist and reactionary interventions and pressures.

The fact that this meeting is held to celebrate the 20th anniversary

of the Non-Aligned Movement has given it special political significance and has posed new tasks to review the past experiences of the anti-imperialist struggle and to draw up the necessary lessons.

Therefore, the participants in the meeting examined the vital problems of the national liberation movement and the present-day world development, and mapped out the tasks of the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement in the framework of the international democratic movement and world-wide anti-imperialist struggle.

Members of the Presidium note with feelings of profound satisfaction the steadfast and increasing contribution that the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement is making particularly after the successful and momentous 13th Council Session, in Aden, to the world revolutionary **process** and to the struggle of the peoples for independence, freedom and socio-economic progress, and for a just New International Economic Order, for peace, for easing of international tension and stopping the arms race, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

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The Presidium of the AAPSO notes that, through its 23 years of action, the AAPSO has a legitimate pride in its close bonds with the non-alignment movement from its very inception. The AAPSO was founded on the Bandung principles that inspire and guide both movements, and was born with the support and actual blessing of the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement.

The Presidium is gratified to note that the movement of the non-alignment, whose origin has been inseparably linked with the national liberation struggle and the peoples' striving to attain economic and political independence, has now become a mighty international force which can and should exert an efficient positive influence on the most important events of our time, as it consists, now, of about a hundred states and three national liberation movements — SWAPO, ANC and PLO.

The Presidium stresses the necessity to defend the progressive development of the non-aligned movement on the basis of its 6th Summit in Havana of September 1979 and its Ministerial Conference in New

Delhi, of February 1981, to endeavour to consolidate its ranks in the face of hostile campaigns and schemes undertaken unremittingly by the imperialist forces.

The Presidium points out that the unity of the non-aligned movement which reflects the diversity of outlooks and systems is vitally important, now that world imperialism led by the U.S. and its allies, have launched a large-scale campaign aimed at undermining detente and fighting against the forces of peace and progress.

The 10th Presidium of the AAPSO declares that the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement is firmly determined to continue its tireless actions and struggles, in close unity with all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, to implement the great principles of Bandung and non-alignment, and for the ideals of freedom, national liberation, independence, security, progress and lasting peace.

The Presidium notes with serious concern that the world now stands at the cross roads of a grave international situation that is fraught with hazardous consequences affecting the peace and security of our planet. The deepening crisis of imperialism especially of US and British imperialism has seen the emergence to power of the most reactionary and adventurous forces with dangerous fascist tendencies. The Reagan Administration, nostalgic for the post World War II era characterised by the policy of cold war, gun boat diplomacy and the application of diktat to muffle and change the will of the peoples of the developing world in order to solve its trenchant problems at the expense of these peoples as well as the working people of the capitalist world. For the realization of its selfish designs it has unfolded an aggressive global strategy characterised by increasing intervention, war by proxy, threats of escalation of the arms race and an irresponsible and adventurous political stance which manifests a lack of mature diplomacy and concern for the future of mankind. It has opted for confrontation rather than dialogue, sowing of conflict rather than fostering of mutual co-operation.

The Presidium further underscores that this policy of international plunder and aggression unleashed by imperialism is strengthened and in turn give sustenance by its reactionary allies and tools like the fascistic regimes of Latin America, Africa and Asia which are acting

in full collusion with imperialism against the aspiration of their own peoples. The expansion of its military bases, the positioning of the Rapid Deployment Force, the invasion of the territories of independent countries through its proxies are some of the links in the chain of imperialist contrivances and machinations. The AAPSO fully realizes that these concerted moves of imperialism pose serious danger especially to the freedom and independence of all peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in general and the victorious course of the national liberation movements and progressive and democratic regimes of these continents in particular.

Cognisant of this impending danger, the AAPSO urgently calls upon all its members and other progressive and democratic forces to close ranks to withstand and repel this grave challenge.

Peace and security cannot be built on weapon's systems or sustained by a precarious balance of terror or any doctrine of strategic superiority.

The Presidium stresses the totally absurd idea of localised so-called tactical nuclear weapons and limited nuclear war. The Reagan recent declaration, that a limited nuclear war in Europe is not to be discarded and that it is even possible without necessarily leading to confrontation with the Soviet Union", is absolutely unacceptable and forbode the most sinister results. Once nuclear weapons are used on one front, their use would not remain either localised or limited.

Plans for deploying new American medium-range missiles in Europe and for the amassing, deployment and the prospects of actually using the neutron bomb revive the sinister climate of cold war, whip up the arms race and enhance the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe. These and the plans to establish rapid deployment forces in the Middle East, Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean are fraught with the most serious threat to peace and security of all mankind.

The Israeli Zionists and South African racists are rapidly escalating the arms drive and accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, which presents an enormous danger for independent Arab, Asian and African countries.

The export of armaments to developing countries has even

worsened the already maldistribution and misuse of their natural resources, and their potential scientific and industrial capacity which could be diverted into civilian production to raise the very low living standard of the people of the Third World countries to at least the minimum requirement.

In these conditions the AAPSO Presidium

- resolutely condemns the unprecedented arms race unleashed by the U.S.A. and NATO, the increase in the military budgets and "cold war" psychosis; and expresses its firm resolve to join the world-wide campaign against the development and deployment on the territories of other states of new systems of nuclear missile weapons and against the development and manufacture of the neutron bomb anywhere in the world;

- calls on all countries, in particular, Asian and African nations to display vigilance in the face of a highly dangerous escalation of military preparations by the U.S. in the Gulf area, Horn of Africa, Indian Ocean, and the South Atlantic,

- fully supports the appeal of the non-aligned conference of foreign ministers in New Delhi to invigorate efforts aimed to avert the danger of a new war.

- calls for the de-nuclearization of Africa, the Middle East and for the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Western Pacific; and declaring them as zones of peace.

- emphasizes that the rapprochement of U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and international reactionaries constitutes a threat to the security and stability in South East Asia.

- demands the dismantling of all military bases and the withdrawal of occupation troops on foreign territories, the prohibition of all testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and their total destruction in all regions of the world, and demands general and complete disarmament.

— calls for immediate initiation of negotiations so as to reach armaments' limitation and reduction; and wishes success to the Madrid Meeting.

— opposes the creation of all new military alliances and demands the simultaneous dissolution of all existing military blocs.

— condemns the rapidly growing military potentials of racist South Africa and Zionist Israel, and their active pursuit to acquire nuclear weapons, and calls on the democratic public to resolutely expose these states' complicity in the implementation of the USA's neo-colonialist line.

The Presidium calls for a wide mobilisation of efforts and support towards the success of the Second Special Session of the General Assembly of the U.N. to be held in New York next June 1982.

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The Presidium notes that despite the fact that most of the developing countries have now attained political independence, they are still subjected to economic and in many cases political influence by world capitalism. International development strategies have so far been disappointing and inadequate for overcoming under-development.

Neo-colonialism and TNCs are blocking the development efforts of the developing countries and foiling all attempts to establish a more just, equitable and democratic alternative to the existing International Economic Order which is the product of the development of world capitalist system.

It notes that the present world capitalist crisis makes the development process of the Third World countries more difficult and imposes the necessity to counteract the attempts of the world capitalist system to transfer the worst consequence of its crisis to the developing countries.

It notes that the transnational capital is engaged in modifying the process of reproduction to find a way out at the expense of the working broad masses of both the developed and developing countries.

The Presidium underlines the dangers of such subtle attempts as the recent report of the Brandt Commission which seeks outlets to the crisis of the developed imperialist countries through devising policies for further imperialist integration of the Third World countries into world capitalism, not only in the sphere of foreign trade and extractive industries but also in the sphere of production and particularly in manufacturing industries.

The "North-South" Summit, held in Can-cun in October 1981, demonstrated that this basic strategy of the advanced industrial imperialist countries, remains basically unchanged, though only a modified formula of the global negotiations is reluctantly accepted by them.

The peoples of the developing countries now demand substantial changes in the system of international relations, a prompt reorganisation of the international monetary system and the transfer of technology and financial resources. They demand a New International Economic Order that supports and reinforces their development efforts, and not, as conceived by capitalist countries, reorganisation of international economic structures to enhance capitalistic accumulation in favour of TNCs.

It is now generally recognised that development in the developing countries must be a deliberate and a rational process taking into consideration the objective and concrete realities of the present day situation. A development strategy should be capable of mobilizing and channelling the available resources in the right direction, which does not only mean to have the necessary technical and institutional means but above all to create the socio-economic and political conditions that would facilitate the liberation and better utilization of the available resources.

The Presidium exposes and warns against attempts through pressure and protracted negotiations to distort the concept of a New International Economic Order.

It deplores the attempts to weaken the co-operation and unity of action of the developing countries in their efforts to realize collective self-reliance.

The Presidium concurs with and endorses the AAPSO option for the socialist oriented line for development as the only sound and beneficial course, not only dictated by the inevitable course of history, but also, and necessarily, based on practical experience.

The Presidium re-confirms the AAPSO's development strategy, derived from the resolutions of its constitutional bodies, and conclusions of the socio-economic meetings, seminars and conferences it organised, is based on three main principles

- a) the struggle for democratic progressive development strategies oriented towards the widest participation of the broad masses, and the achievement of economic independence, sovereignty and national control of the national wealth, and oriented against all forms of neo-colonialist exploitation and aggression.
- b) the struggle for the establishment of a more just, equitable and democratic alternative of the existing International Economic Order through the introduction of structural changes in the economic and trade relations. It is important in this context to stress the necessity of intensifying the struggle against TNCs, of expanding economic relations with socialist countries, of reducing economic and other forms of dependence on capitalist countries, and of promoting individual and collective self-reliance and economic co-operation among the developing countries.
- c) the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for total and comprehensive disarmament as a necessary prerequisite of any successful socio-economic progress of the developing countries.

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AAPSO Presidium deems that developments around Afghanistan have been and still are the outcome of the scheme instigated by the imperialist forces and which led to the well-known developments in Afghanistan. Hence, the removal of these causes and factors will restore the situation to normal, put an end to prevailing state of tension and enable all the peoples of the region to live in peace so that the April Revolution of Afghanistan may proceed to realize its principles of freedom, democracy and social justice and achieve economic development for the welfare and prosperity of its people.

The AAPSO Presidium considers it necessary to conduct bilateral or trilateral negotiations between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. These negotiations may be held directly or with the U.N. participation, and of reliable international guarantors, with the aim of working out an agreement stipulating, as an integral part, reliable international guarantees with regard to the cessation and non-recurrence of armed or other interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan so as to reach a political settlement and the return of the situation around the country to the normal state of affairs; to ensure regional stability and tranquility and to proceed towards the development of friendly relations and multi-faceted mutually beneficial co-operation based on good neighbourliness and common cultural traditions between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Such conditions which guarantee the security and tranquility around Afghanistan will lead by necessity to the withdrawal of the limited Soviet contingent as repeatedly announced by the governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In South Asia the resumption of massive arms supplies to Pakistan is creating acute tension, endangering peace and security in the region.

The 10th AAPSO Presidium views with deep concern the situation in South East Asia where tension continues to prevail. The national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea continue to be threatened. Peace and security of other countries in the region are not yet secured.

Fundamentally, the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have in common the aspiration that peace and stability should prevail in the region, and that without harmony and co-operation between them, there can be no relaxation of tension in the situation. The countries of South East Asia have no alternative but to put aside their differences and proceed, on the basis of peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, to discuss solutions of the most urgent problems, to ensure peace and stability along the Kampuchea-Thai border and Lao-Thai border, to settle the disputes regarding the South China Sea, and eventually, to sign agreements of non-aggression so that South East Asia may be a region of peace and stability. Similarly there should be bilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence

and good neighbourliness between Vietnam and China and Laos and China.

The Presidium deems that the reason of this tension resides in the aggressive and interventionist policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and international reactionaries which now takes a military turn and constitutes a serious danger to world peace, and the independence, stability and security of South East Asian peoples.

The Indochinese countries, by their policy of peace, independence, friendship and international co-operation, constitute a positive factor for the preservation of peace and stability in this strategic region of the world.

The peoples of this region share historic traditions of solidarity and mutual assistance in their struggle for national independence.

The Presidium appreciates the policy aiming at resolving the controversial issues in the region by peaceful means, through consultations and dialogue; policy that has been announced by the statements of Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries : Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, during the recent years.

The Presidium highly appreciates and supports the good-will stance of the Government and People of Vietnam to keep on the negotiations on relations between Vietnam and China, to advance towards the normalization of those relations. The Presidium rejects any threats and pressures against Indo-Chinese countries.

The Presidium welcomes the new initiatives presented by the recent session of the U.N. General Assembly by the P.D.R. of Laos on the "principles ruling the relationships of peaceful co-existence between the two groups of countries of Indochina and ASEAN" with a view to construct a South East Asia of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation.

Peace and security in the two groups of countries in the region are inseparable. To overcome difficulties, and to engage in dialogue on the basis of equality, of mutual respect and legitimate interests of each side according to the principle that the affairs of South East Asia must be settled by the countries of South East Asia themselves, without any side imposing its view on the other side and without

any foreign interference are the concrete and realistic path which would lead to peace and stability of the region, the path which respond to the interests of the South East Asia peoples and world peace, in full conformity with the Charter of the UN and the principles of the non-alignment movement.

The Presidium calls on the ASEAN countries to initiate consultations and dialogue with the Indochina countries with a view to relax tension, and promote mutual understanding to realise this ardent aspiration of the South Asian peoples' peace, independence and prosperity.

The Presidium calls for the expulsion of the Polpot clique from the United Nations, for the recognition of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and for the return of the rightful seat to it in the U.N.

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The Presidium took serious note of the increasing militarisation of Japan and the new threats it poses to the peace and security of Asia and the Pacific. Expanding on the existing Japan-U.S. military alliance, Japanese reactionary circles are today embarking on an ambitious new role for Japan to play as a giant military power totally flouting and violating the Japanese peace.

The Presidium condemns the Japanese-U.S. military collaboration on the basis of which Japan is the home port for the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and provides free sorties for the ships of this fleet. Similarly, Okinawa is the base of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces for the North-East Asia and the Pacific area.

The Presidium calls upon all Afro-Asian peoples to give full support to the Japanese people and their progressive movements who are today struggling against this rising menace of the revival of Japanese militarism and the arms build-up, on the one hand, and for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases from Japan, for a total ban on the possession or stationing of any nuclear weapons, and for a genuine independence, neutrality and non-alignment of Japan.

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The Presidium supports the efforts made by the D.P.R. of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea according to the new proposal,

and strongly demands that U.S. authorities discard the "two Koreas" policy, unconditionally withdraw all the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and respond to the proposal of the D.P.R. of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement at once".

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The Presidium appreciates and supports the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and Pacific and to convene to this end a conference of the countries of this region to which all states — permanent members of the UN Security Council could be invited.

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The 10th AAPSO Presidium views with the utmost concern the extremely grave situation of U.S. arms escalation in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Red Sea, which not only threatens the sovereignty and security of the peoples in the lands around the Indian Ocean, but will also engulf the world in a thermo-nuclear war.

Diego Garcia, has been developed as the largest naval, air and military base with one of the largest nuclear capabilities outside the United States, and has been made the new Headquarters of the U.S. 5th Fleet. While expanding the existing U.S. military bases, new military bases and facilities are being strengthened in the region. The U.S. has brought into being the Rapid Deployment Forces, for the express purpose of military intervention in the countries of the region, which is part of the global strategy of the U.S. imperialism, to protect its economic interests and in an attempt to strike the patriotic and progressive regimes.

The Presidium condemns the recent military manoeuvres and exercises especially directed and designed to destabilize the progressive regimes of the Libyan People's Arab Socialist Jamahiriya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Socialist Ethiopia and other African and Arab national liberation movements and progressive regimes, carried on by the U.S.A. along with some Arab and African states and which also serve the aims of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

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The Presidium affirms its support to the liberation struggle of the maubere people, that under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard — the FRETILIN, leads an heroic struggle against foreign domination.



The Presidium condemns the attempts of U.S. and its allies to postpone the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean which was scheduled to be held in Colombo in August 1981, and demands that this Conference must be held, in accordance with the call of the New Delhi Non-Alignment Ministerial Conference.

The Presidium reiterates the demand of all Indian Ocean littoral states as embodied in the UN Resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 1971 to declare the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as originally proposed by Sri-Lanka.

The Presidium welcomes the initiative made by P.D.R. of Yemen, by the USSR, and by Madagascar, on the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Red Sea as zones of peace, and regards them as constructive and positive contributions to peace and stability in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Red Sea and supports the initiative of the President of Madagascar to convene a Summit Conference of all concerned countries in Madagascar for the same purpose.



The 10th AAPSO Presidium notes with satisfaction that the newly independent African countries had scored victories; they had consolidated their independence, and they made head-way in the process of promoting socio-economic progress.

In Southern Africa, as an integral part of its global strategy, the new U.S. Administration has come out openly to defend and support racist South Africa. Thus, with the connivance, protection and support of imperialism led by the U.S.A., the expansionist apartheid regime is intensifying its efforts to bolster its puppets and terrorise the people of Namibia, to bantustanize South Africa, to crush the growing liberation struggle, and to destabilize the Front-line states.

In Namibia this has led to a display of arrogant intransigence a dogged refusal to implement the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435; and even a more widespread repression.

The contact group of five countries, led by the U.S.A., is canvassing new proposals in terms of which SWAPO is required to be bound to constitutional principles and a pre-determined foreign policy which an independent Namibia must follow, with the aim of protecting imperialist interests and securing the continued exploitation of the people of Namibia and the plunder of their natural resources. These proposals are a serious deviation from UN Security Council Resolution 435 and would make a farce of Namibian independence.

The Presidium strongly condemns these dilatory manoeuvres and supports the position of SWAPO.

The Presidium calls upon the Afro-Asian states and peoples to stand firmly and actively on the side of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and to render them all-round moral, political and material assistance in their heroic and noble struggle for national liberation.

In South Africa itself, the racist regime is pressing on with the establishment of bantustans. Schemes for the entrenchment of the apartheid system, mass evictions and removals have grown in scope and scale. Arrests, detentions, police brutality and persecution of political opponents remain a daily experience.

The freedom fighters of the ANC, to whose banners the people of South Africa are flocking in ever-increasing numbers, have already demonstrated their growing fighting capacity by systematic attacks on vital nerve-centres of the racist power structure.

The Presidium fully supports the liberation struggle of the people of South Africa led by the ANC and reaffirms the urgent need for the total isolation of the apartheid regime in the political, diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic, cultural, technological and sports fields.

The Presidium requests its affiliated organisations and support-groups and appeals to all states to carry out practical and concrete measures to implement the conclusions of the international conference on sanctions against South Africa convened by the United Nations and the O.A.U. in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, by adopting effective

measures against the racist South African regime, including economic sanctions and an effective arms and oil embargo.

A number of overt and covert forms is being used in the attempts to destabilize the Front-line states. These include economic sabotage, terrorism, covert military operations and open but undeclared war.

In the People's Republic of Angola it has resorted to the most brutal vengeance, to aggression and indiscriminate attacks, followed by a full-scale invasion causing extensive loss of human life and damage to property. Many towns and villages were completely destroyed. The racist criminals still occupy parts of Southern Angola. In the U.N. Security Council, condemnation of the brutal aggression and the continued violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity was frustrated by the exercise of the U.S. veto.

In the Republic of Mozambique, following the adventurous attack on Matola, numerous South African agents who could commit economic, political and military sabotage were uncovered. Counter-revolutionary mercenaries financed, trained and equipped by Pretoria are sent to carry out acts of sabotage. Soldiers of the regular South African army have been killed leading counter-revolutionaries near Beira, deep in Mozambique territory. Damage to installations and infrastructure strikes heavy blows at the economy and reconstruction efforts of the young people's republic.

Terrorists trained and based in South Africa carry out sabotage operations in Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The apartheid regime is still openly recruiting mercenaries to operate in the Front-line states, principally from the Western countries.

The Presidium condemns and denounces all these destabilising actions. The resurgence and escalation of apartheid aggression against the neighbouring states is a challenge to Africa and the world. It must be met.

The Presidium recognises with appreciation the sacrifices borne and the unflinching commitment of the Front-line states to the liberation of Namibia and South Africa in the face of continued imperialist plots.

The Presidium demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and calls upon the entire international community, the U.N., the O.A.U., the Non-aligned Movement and the peoples of every country to rally to and extend urgent support and solidarity, political and material, to the governments and peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and the other Front-line states.

The Presidium notes with satisfaction the role being conducted by the OAU for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia, in particular the new strategy for liberation as declared in the Lomé and all other relevant declarations and warmly welcomes the effort of the OAU Committees of 19 to inform the international community about the real situation in Southern Africa and to mobilise support, material and financial assistance for the Front-line states.

Having thoroughly considered the questions of the Western Sahara and in the light of the latest developments in the situation.

Considering the inalienable right of the Sahraoui people to self determination and to independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the OAU and the pertinent resolutions of the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Recalling the resolution of AAPSO's Conference held in Aden (PDRY) March 20 — 25, 1981.

The AAPSO Presidium, adopting as its own the U.N. resolution of the decolonisation commission on the Western Sahara

— expresses its deep preoccupation as regards the military escalation in the zone of the Western Sahara, a logical result of the will of the Moroccan government to pose all forms of obstacles to the peace process initiated by the OAU on one hand, and on the other by the will of the U.S.A., to intervene militarily by the side of the Rabat regime in its colonial and expansionist war against the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara and its heroic Saharoui people that struggles energetically for the gaining of their national independence and territorial integrity.

The Presidium is alarmed by the U.S.-Moroccan attempt to extend the battle field, to denaturalise and internationalise a simple problem of decolonisation, already recognised as such by the international community.

Inspired by its lofty ideals of peace, the Presidium condemns the U.S. intervention, whether direct or indirect, in the North-West of Africa which constitutes a grave obstacle to the process of peace initiated by the OAU and risks to have serious repercussions on peace and stability in the region.

— greets and congratulates the government of the Arab Democratic Republic of the Sahara, the POLISARIO Front and the Saharoui People for the great efforts extended for a solution that would ensure peace and stability in this region;

— greets the victories achieved by the Saharoui People on the diplomatic level as well as on the battlefield, thanks to the valiant actions of the Saharoui Popular Army of Liberation.

— firmly supports the heroic struggle of the Saharoui people under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the POLISARIO Front, to reconquer its inalienable rights to selfdetermination, to national independence and to its territorial integrity.

— urges the Moroccan government to start immediate and direct negotiations with the POLISARIO Front and the Government of the Arab Democratic Republic of the Sahara for a cease-fire and to hold a popular referendum in conformity with the recommendations of the "OAU Implementation Committee" and with the last resolution of the U.N. decolonisation commission adopted on November 9, 1981.

— expresses its full solidarity, its moral, political and material support to the Saharaoui people for the great efforts it ceaselessly deploys in the political, social, health and education fields in the refugees camps.

— calls upon all the organisations and countries, members of AAPSO, to extend their concrete material aid to the Saharaoui people and its vanguard, the POLISARIO Front.

— resolves to send a delegation on a visit to the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara to better inform AAPSO's Presidium and its Permanent Secretariat on the real situation in the Western Sahara.

#### THE PRESIDIUM :

— extends its support to the OAU for the efforts it pursues to obtain a peaceful settlement of the disputes opposing the states of the continent and invites it to take relevant measures to bring about a satisfactory solution to the refugees problem.

— condemns the nuclear collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist regime of South Africa which has resulted in the military nuclearisation of that regime.

— urges the consolidation of the Afro-Arab Solidarity in the struggle against Zionist colonialism and its ally the racist regime in South Africa, to support the African peoples and governments which stand by the Palestinian people struggle and to stand firmly against imperialist and Israeli endeavours for the resumption of relations with Israel.

— strongly rejects the labelling of national liberation struggles as international terrorism.

— expressing its satisfaction at the normalization of the political situation and the stability obtained in the Republic of Uganda People's Congress Party and government under the leadership of President Milton Obote for the positive steps being taken to rehabilitate and reconstruct Uganda, socially, economically and politically.

The Presidium greets the OAU commission of 7, which met in Nairobi on the subject of Mayotte. It calls on the French government to take the measures that would secure to the Comoro Archipelago its territorial integrity. The Presidium supports the action of the Comoro people with view of putting an end to the usurpation of power by the mercenaries and their puppets. We urge the release of all political detainees.

The Presidium notes with concern the renewal of civil hostilities

in Chad, which had known peace, after a long time, only after the request of its legitimate Woddy's government requested Libyan troops to put down the rebellion. The Presidium notes with satisfaction the prompt withdrawal of the Libyan troops thereby refuting the allegations of the Franco-U.S. reactionary African states and demonstrating the anti-imperialist line of Libya.

The Presidium supports the O.A.U. for setting up a Peace Keeping Force to bring an end to the fratricidal war in Chad.

The Presidium condemns the intervention of Senegalese troops into Gambia to impose a discredited government on the Gambian people.

The Presidium expresses its indignation and strongly denounces the training of Liberian troops by the notorious "Green Beret" squad of the U.S. army, another manifestation of U.S. imperialism determination to destabilise progressive governments opposed to U.S. machinations.

The Presidium is disturbed at the alarming increase in the frequency of racial attacks against people of African/Asian descent in Britain. It condemns unreservedly the reactionary racial law recently passed in the British Parliament and holds the Thatcher government responsible for this iniquitous law. It pledges its support and solidarity to all progressive forces fighting against racism in Britain.



The Presidium affirms its support to the liberation struggle of the Maubere people, that under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard — the FRETILIN — leads a heroic struggle against foreign domination.

The Presidium notes the explosive situation in the Middle East and affirms the following :

The Middle East problem was, and still is, one of the most explosive problems that threatens world peace because of Israel's continuing occupation of Arab territories, the continuing deprivation of the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the conspiracies of imperialism in the region.

The US aggressive strategy in the region concentrates on setting up a military alliance — hostile to the interests of the Arab nation — between the US, on the one hand, and the reactionary Arab countries and Israel on the other. This alliance is based on the so-called strategic consensus under the pretext of standing up to the Soviet Union. Issuing forth from this, the agreement for strategic collaboration between the US and Israel was lately announced, as a basis for the implementation of this principle. This consecrates Israel as the striking force of imperialism in the region. This process was coupled by an intensification and expansion of the military, imperialist, U.S. build-up and presence in the region and by the covert threats of direct US intervention in the region.

This new aggressive strategy is manifested in the escalation of Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon and Beirut, in the provocations of U.S. militarism against the Libyan Jamahiriya, and in the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, in the so-called "crisis of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon", in the intensification of suppression and terrorism inside the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as in the acceleration of the process of setting up settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Fast developments have took place in the region which created a more complicated situation that requires more vigilance and a more detailed and deeper analysis.

In the face of all these designs, the Arab liberation movement continues to stand firm. This is manifested in the steadfastness of the National Lebanese Movement and the Palestinian revolution against the imperialist Israeli aggression and the fascist conspiracy, in the growing uprising of the Palestinian masses in the occupied territory against the occupation, in the conclusion of the Aden Tripartite Treaty, and in the rising international status of the PLO. It is also manifested in the continuation of the masses struggle for democratic freedoms, as well as in the declaration of unity project between the Jamahiriya and Syria.

The Presidium, therefore, decides that :

1. A just peace in the Middle East cannot be attained except

on the basis of the full unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and of securing of the Palestinian Arab people inalienable rights, especially its right to return to its home, to self-determination, and to set up its independent national state on its soil, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, and the implementation of the resolutions of all the U.N. General Assembly as regards the Palestinian cause.

2. to reject all initiatives and capitulatory projects complementary to the two Camp David Accords, and (which AAPSO had analysed and in regard to which AAPSO has defined its position, in its previous decisions) which ignore the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the fact that the PLO is its sole legitimate representative.

3. to assert that the problem of the Middle East came to being with the setting-up by colonialism and Zionism of the state of Israel in the heart of the Arab homeland and the expulsion of the Palestinian Arabs from their land and preventing them by the force of arms from practising their national inalienable rights on their land : Palestine.

4. all partial agreements and isolated treaties pertaining to the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and to the principles of the Charter of the U.N. and its resolutions, and International law. The PLO has the right to pursue its struggle in its various political and military forms in view of realising the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

5. the Presidium supports the rejection and the resistance by the Palestinian people of the administrative autonomy project which aims, in fact, to liquidate the Palestinian cause and consolidate the Zionist occupation and to obliterate the national identity of the people and quell its struggle.

6. to highly appreciate the Soviet Union decision to raise the diplomatic representation of the PLO to the status of embassy which

is a specific step on behalf of the Soviet Union to consolidate the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

7. to invite all states of the world to recognise the PLO and greet the recent step of the Greek government to recognise it before the end of 1981.

8. To reassert support to the UN resolution which considers Zionism as a form of racism and condemn the Zionist expansionist policy in the occupied territories, in particular, the annexation of Jerusalem; and to denounce the terrorist and racist practices against the Palestinian masses in the occupied land and especially the setting-up of settlements, confiscating the land, expelling the inhabitants, destroying homes, violating freedoms and religious creeds, casting thousands of citizens in prison without trial, renouncing the Geneva agreements pertaining to the prisoners of war and the illegitimate exploitation of the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories.

The Presidium considers the annexation of Jerusalem and the announcement that it is the eternal capital of Israel nil and void and calls upon the countries of the whole world to reject it and to denounce it.

9. To greet the struggles of the Palestinian masses on the occupied territories in resisting the Zionist occupation and its schemes and terrorism and its rallying around the leadership of the PLO and to call for the intensification of the solidarity campaign with their struggles.

10. The Presidium strongly condemns the aggressive policy of the US against the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and considers it a violation of the principles of the UN Charter. The Presidium condemns the US material, military and political assistance to Israel as well as its fascist practices and constant veto in the interest of Israel at the Security Council. The Presidium strongly condemns the US decision to hand over the militant Zeyad Abu Ein to the Israeli authorities.

The 10th AAPSO Presidium decides :

1. to express full solidarity with the struggle waged by the Lebanese people under the leadership of the Lebanese National movement, to safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence, Arab affiliation and democratic development against the criminal Israeli aggressions, particularly against southern Lebanon, and against the fascist plan to turn Lebanon into a sectarian anti-Arab state.

2. to stress that the severance by the Lebanese isolationist forces of their relations with Israel is a precondition to any national conciliation in Lebanon.

3. to consolidate the militant cohesion of the Lebanese National movement, the Palestinian Revolution and Syria in confronting the US imperialist conspiracy, the Zionist aggression and the schemes of the Lebanese fascist forces.

4. to extend all forms of political, material and humanitarian support to the Lebanese National movement and the masses of the Lebanese people who are the victims of the Zionist aggression, particularly in southern Lebanon.

#### The AAPSO 10th Presidium

1. condemns the terrorist and oppressive practices against the masses and their progressive forces in a number of Arab countries and calls for securing democratic freedoms and political and trade-union rights to the people, and deems that the national progressive Arab forces, once they close their ranks and establish a patriotic front on a basis of equality in a climate of democracy can repel and defeat the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary assaults on the region. The drawing up of a strategy for the Arab forces of liberation has become now an urgent necessity more than ever before, so as to counter the unified strategy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

2. deems that support should be given to the Arab masses, with their progressive and democratic forces, in their rejection of and resistance against all the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and designs; and that all forms of struggle should be launched for protecting the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and the Arab nation's anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist objectives.

3. appreciate the role of the Arab steadfastness and confrontation front, with a view to facing up to imperialist-Zionist schemes.

4. greets Syria for its firm and steadfast stands in resisting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs and strongly denounces the conspiracies hatched by the US imperialism, racist Zionism and reaction against the progressive regime in Syria, and all attempts at internal subversion linked with these conspiracies, and reaffirms the consolidation of the alliance between Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the National Lebanese Forces.

5. confirms full solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya in its confrontation to the Zionist imperialist reactionary aggression, and supports the Libyan people in its struggle to consolidate its sovereignty over its territory as well as its territorial waters and against the imperialist provocations, especially against the recent US aggression against the Gulf of Sert, and supports the struggle and stands of the P.D.R. of Algeria and the P.D.R. of Yemen against imperialism, reaction and Zionism. The Presidium declares its support to the Aden Agreement, between the People's Socialist Arab Libyan Jamahiriya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Socialist Ethiopia, as an answer to the imperialist reactionary alliance in the region.

6. vigorously condemns the recent attack by Israel on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and rejects the Israeli allegations that the development of such nuclear plants in Arab countries constitute a danger to its security.

The Presidium notes that US imperialism and reaction are stepping up their aggressive activity in order to tighten their grip on the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula.

The imperialist policy in the region focuses on :

— declaring the Gulf a zone of vital interest to the US and its allies which "entitles" it to direct military intervention in order to stem any drive that affects these interests, and to maintain its plunder of oil resource.

— planting a network of sophisticated military bases and radar

systems — particularly in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrein -- which constitute a basic part of the direct military force in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea together with the Fifth Fleet and the formation of rapid deployment force designed to carry out rapid military operations to face any potential development.

— encouraging the policy of unjustified militarization and armament in the region in a manner that drains the oil revenues and helps imperialism mitigate its own aggravated economic crises.

— creating and encouraging local agents as a framework for military and security alliances between the reactionary regimes in the region, as well as consolidating and reinforcing the ruling reactionary regimes in order to be able to strike at the national movement in the region and conspire against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

— The Presidium denounces the US policy in the region and expresses its support for the struggle of the peoples of the Gulf and Arab Peninsula for the elimination of the bases of imperialism domination in the region, including the dismantling of military bases, and affirms the political independence of the Gulf states, the release of their oil wealth so as to use it in the interests of their people, and for ensuring democratic freedom.

The Presidium re-asserts the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the P.D.R. of Yemen in connection with the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Presidium :

1. expresses its solidarity with the Omani revolution, led by the People's Front for the liberation of Oman, in its struggle against the imperialist presence in Oman. The Presidium calls on all the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism to provide it with all forms of support.

2. supports the demands of the National Movement of Bahrein for the establishing of public freedoms and the restoration of parliamentary life on genuine democratic bases.

3. expresses solidarity with the national forces in Saudi Arabia in their struggle for eliminating the military US presence, for bringing about democratic freedom and respect of democratic rights.

4. further expresses its solidarity with the National Democratic Front in the Arab Yemen Republic in its struggle for national sovereignty and the attainment of peace, progress and democracy,

5. holds the view that the Arab Liberation Movement is called upon to increase its militant ties and relationship with the forces of progress and democracy in the world, especially the socialist community and the Soviet Union in particular which always adopt a principled and unequivocal stand by the side of the Arab peoples' struggle.

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The Presidium :

1. Stresses that the war between Iran and Iraq weakens the two countries and that none will benefit from it, save the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Hence, the Presidium calls upon the two countries to put an immediate end to this war, to solve the controversial issues by peaceful means and to mutually respect the two parties' rights in accordance with international law.

2. Expresses hope that the non-alignment group, the UN and all international mediators would play an effective role in stopping the fight and creating an atmosphere proper for peacefully solving the issue in order to deprive the imperialist and reactionary forces of the opportunity to exploit the war in their interest, especially in the Gulf region.

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The 10th AAPSO Presidium expresses its full solidarity with the struggle of the people of Cyprus for elimination of occupation, complete independence, unity, territorial integrity, non-alignment and elimination of the foreign military bases.

It condemns the continuing occupation of Cyprus and urges the immediate implementation of the UN resolutions, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the return of all the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety and with all their rights safe-guarded, the implementation of the UN resolutions on the missing persons and the safeguarding of the rights of the enclaved persons.

The Presidium urges all progressive and patriotic forces to render every support to the struggle of the people of Cyprus for the

implementation of the UN resolutions and a solution which safeguards the inalienable rights of its people, for unity and independence of the country and for the benefit of all its citizens, independent of ethnic, origin or religion.

The Presidium greets the pledges of the new government of the socialist party of Greece for the solution of the Cyprus problem in the spirit of and according to the above tenets.



The Presidium welcomes and calls for further consolidation of the international dimension of the AAPSO, acting for the extension of the representation of Afro-Asian countries and for rendering more effective the international activities of the AAPSO, in the international arena, on the popular level, through cooperation with international non-governmental organisations and the democratic international organisations; the consolidation of solidarity and joint actions with the progressive and democratic political parties and the anti-racist, anti-apartheid, anti-Zionist movements in European and Western countries, as well as with the democratic and progressive international and regional, African, Asian and Latin American organisations; on the inter-governmental level through participation, follow up, consultation, advice and exchange of experience with the United Nations, its systems and specialized agencies, as well as the actually most important fora of the NGO's in which AAPSO increasingly plays a more and more active role, especially in the Board of the CONGO and the NGO Special Committees against Racism, Apartheid and Colonialism and for Disarmament and Development, with the OAU, its liberation committee and the other African organisations affiliated to it, the League of Arab States, its agencies and organisations, and the regional governmental organisations in Asia; and the consolidation of the activity of the Afro-Asian Centre in Geneva, and the AAPSO International Information and Development Centre in Nicosia, and the newly established AAPSO Asian Information Centre in Hanoi.

The Presidium reaffirms further commitment of AAPSO to U.N. endeavours. The AAPSO implements a wide spectrum of U.N. programmes and undertakings, in various fields ranging from disarmament and anti-apartheid, to development and cultural actions.

The AAPSO Presidium appeals to all organisations which

participate in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the movement's ranks in the struggle for the inevitable triumph of freedom and independence of the peoples of the world, the triumph of democracy and social progress, for the implementation of the noble goals of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Movement.

The 10th AAPSO Presidium emphasises that the role of popular masses in the struggles must be enhanced, both in the Arab countries and in the Third World as a whole.

The Presidium re-affirms once more that no victory can ever be achieved without the freeing of the masses' role and potentialities. The guarding and expanding of political, democratic and trade-unions' freedoms of the masses are absolutely essential. The release of political detainees and putting an end to police pursuits, detentions and torture are essential pre-requisites to release and assert the role of the masses in the global liberation process.

It calls for actions and mobilisation to strengthen democracy and the direct active participation of the masses in the rule of their country and to redouble the vigilance of the peoples in Asia and Africa in face of the insidious imperialist intrigues against progressive national liberation forces.

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The Presidium of the AAPSO examined with concern the development in the situation of the struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples facing a new aggressive escalation by US imperialism which intends to hamper the progress of the revolutionary movements in that part of the world. Particular attention was drawn to the present Yankee campaign of aggressions and interventionist schemes in the Central American and Caribbean regions, especially those involving the Cuban people, which imply a major danger-spot for the tranquility and peace of the region and of the entire world.

Participants in the meeting renewed their full support to the Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba revolutions and vehemently condemned the aggressive schemes of the Reagan Administration against these peoples.

Likewise, the Presidium specially expressed its solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Salvadorean people that, under the leadership of the Farabondo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), successfully wages its front combat against the genocidal Military Christian-Democratic Junta that impudently, backed by the US government, has caused the death of more than 20 thousand Salvadorean citizens in less than two years.

The meeting re-affirmed its support to the increased struggle of the Guatemalan people as well as to the progress made by the people's movements in the coast of the Central American countries; it expressed its satisfaction by the Peace Initiatives for Central America submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the Nicaragua Government.

Participants to the Presidium noted with concern the prevailing situation in the Caribbean Sea — where the U.S. imperialism is carrying out constant military manoeuvres and concentrating a powerful war stockpile intended to hamper the advancement of the progressive and revolutionary forces; thus, provoking political and economic destabilization of the progressive countries and revolutionary processes of the region, while supporting reactionary dictatorships, like that of Jean Claude Duvalier in Haiti.

Within this framework, participants in the meeting pointed out the constant violations of the new Panama Canal Treaties and the shameless attempts by the US government to maintain at all cost the colonial domination over Puerto Rico. Likewise the participants considered the independence of the people of Belize to be a victory of peace.

The participants of the Presidium meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation renewed their support to the increasingly more active struggle of the Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentine and Uruguay patriots and to other patriots of the area, who despite the fact that they are victims of repression, imprisonment and tortures are facing the attempts of institutionalizing fascism, as occurred in Chile. In the same manner, the participants condemned the decision taken by the new US administration to openly render every kind of assistance to US satellite governments such as the governments of

Chile and Argentine, under the hypocritical pretext of "appreciable progress made in human rights" in those countries, where paradoxically, they trample dignity and all the rights of man.

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The 10th AAPSO Presidium appeals for the further consolidation of the militant alliance of the forces of the national liberation movement, socialist community, the international workers and democratic movements in their joint anti-imperialist struggle.

The Presidium stresses the fact that the AAPSO is an authentic and genuine platform of Afro-Asian people that can and should act for the achievement of international maturity and responsibility, and that this challenge is what the Third World is endeavouring to meet through its most representative organisations, including the AAPSO, which was institutionalised as the organisation based on the Bandung principles and further nurtured and sustained by the non-alignment movement, progress and development so as to safeguard and promote the national liberation movement in all its forms.

## APPEAL OF THE AAPSO PRESIDIUM ON AFGHANISTAN

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The 10th AAPSO Presidium meeting held on 18 — 21 November 1981 in Kabul, capital of D.R. of Afghanistan, voices its grave concern over the continuing state of tension prevailing on the borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The participants of the session were given ample opportunities to get acquainted with the remarkable achievements of the April Revolution and its programme which provides for carrying out profound socio-economic transformation aiming at elimination of feudal and neo-colonial oppression and economic backwardness,

The Presidium joins broad international democratic and progressive circles of the world public in confirming the inalienable right of the Afghan people to determine its destiny as already decided by them, in the bid of this people to liberate themselves from age-old backwardness, poverty and deprivation of rights, to re-construct their new society, to eliminate bases of feudal exploitation and lay the foundations of the progressive development of their national economy and to promote democratisation and broad participation of the masses in social and political life.

The Presidium stresses, in accordance with the norms of universally accepted international relations, that the will of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan must be consolidated.

AAPSO Presidium deems that developments around Afghanistan have been and still are the outcome of the schemes instigated by the imperialist forces and which led to the well-known developments in Afghanistan. Hence, the removal of these causes and factors will restore the situation to normal, put an end to prevailing state of tension and enable all the peoples of the region to live in peace so that the April Revolution of Afghanistan may proceed to realize its

principles of freedom, democracy and social justice and achieve economic development for the welfare and prosperity of its people.

The AAPSO Presidium considers it necessary to conduct bilateral or trilateral negotiations between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. These negotiations may be held directly or with the U.N. participation, and of reliable international guarantors, with the aim of working out an agreement stipulating, as an integral part, reliable international guarantees with regard to the cessation and non-recurrence of armed or other interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan so as to reach a political settlement and the return of the situation around the country to the normal state of affairs; to ensure regional stability and tranquility and to proceed towards the development of friendly relations and multi-faceted mutually beneficial co-operation based on good neighbourliness and common cultural traditions between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Such conditions which guarantee the security and tranquility around Afghanistan will lead by necessity to the withdrawal of the limited Soviet contingent as repeatedly announced by the governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The tension emanating from the conspiratory policies of imperialism in relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan causes particular concern of all those who are striving for peace and co-operation in Asia and Africa. Such tension in the relations of the two countries serves only the interests of the imperialist forces, which are hostile to the interests of the two peoples and which oppose peace and international co-operation, but do not serve those of the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan or those of the region in general.

The AAPSO Presidium believes that the April Revolution, particularly its new phase, has created proper conditions for the establishment of closer relations on the basis of mutual understanding between the peoples of the region.

At the present moment the most acute question is what could be done by the forces of democracy and peace for the normalization of the situation in South West Asia and turning the Afghan-Pakistan

border into the border of stable peace and good neighbourliness ?

It is indeed inconceivable that the non-alignment movement would take an indifferent stance towards the situation around Afghanistan. We are convinced, on the contrary, that this great movement is, as it rightly should be, preoccupied with this situation. What we call for is yet more and more active and forthcoming interest and concrete initiatives towards the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

It is only fitting that AAPSO, as a vanguard contingent historically and organically linked with the non-alignment movement, would and should play a more active role in this context, building upon the steps that it had already taken in composing a good-will mission representing the popular masses of different countries that has so far, unfortunately, not been able to proceed with its task, although well received by the D.R. of Afghanistan whose leaders expressed their readiness to co-operate with it in the matter of political settlement around Afghanistan.

We urgently call for the re-activation of this mission and for assistance and support to be given it from the non-aligned and democratic forces which are vitally involved in this issue.

The AAPSO mission is ready to visit Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, to meet the representatives of the official circles and public of these countries, to listen objectively to their opinion and to assist in finding the mutually acceptable ways for settlement of differences and for initiation of negotiations, in the spirit of Bandung and of the principles of good-neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence, principles that guide and inspire the peoples of all the three nations bound together with historic bonds of the great lofty ideals and tenets of Islam, of the values of fraternity and of centuries-old economic and cultural relations.

We proceed from the fact that no opportunity which leads to the strengthening of the Bandung spirit and the non-alignment principles should be missed. The success of this mission — on the popular organisations' level — would be a reward for all the peace-

loving forces, for all those who oppose forces hostile to the interests of the peoples.

We appeal to the non-alignment movement, particularly to its co-ordination Bureau, to initiate such a mission on the governmental level. The prestige, the weight and effectiveness of such a mission, its responsibility and unbiased approach will open prospects of a speedy political solution of the problem along the lines enunciated above and which would be acceptable to all parties.

We appeal to the solidarity committees, the democratic patriotic and progressive national and international mass organisations to lend pressure for initiating such a mission.

The AAPSO Presidium expresses its hope that the Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance and the national cooperative centres will extend their fullest support to the Central Council of the Peasants' Cooperative of DRA which plays an important role in mitigating the sufferings of peasants and workers who are exposed to the counter-revolutionary attacks thereby establishing closer ties among them for promoting the well-being of peoples and peace in the world.

We appeal to the United Nations to pay positive interest and immediate attention towards reaching a political solution around Afghanistan, so as to eliminate an eventually explosive hot-bed of tension in this vital region of Asia and to ensure detente, good-neighbourliness and co-operation along borders that should be borders of peace and friendship.

## A P P E A L OF THE AAPSO PRESIDIUM

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We, participants in the 10th Session of the AAPSO Presidium, who have gathered in Kabul, capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, address an earnest call to all political parties and mass public organizations, all parliaments and governments, to undertake urgent steps in view of the increasing danger looming over mankind.

Expressing the will of the broad popular masses of the countries of Asia and Africa, the AAPSO Presidium strongly condemns the militarist plans and actions of the ruling U.S. circles, threatening mankind with the danger of a global thermonuclear catastrophe.

In a bid to halt the newly-free nations' advance towards economic self-reliance and social progress, the U.S. imperialism launches an unprecedented expansionist design, builds up its military presence in Asian and African countries, in the Indian Ocean and in the Caribbean, sets up its military bases there, knocks together aggressive alliances, props up dictatorial regimes and plots against progressive states and patriotic forces.

It was with profound indignation that the world public has rejected the attempts of the U.S. war-mongers to portray the courageous fighters for the freedom and independence of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as "terrorists". It is precisely US imperialism that is the source, the sponsor and the advocate of the policy and practice of "international terrorism", it encourages the racist South African and Israeli regimes to spread terror against African and Arab nations, feeds and arms dictatorships in Chile and El Salvador, carries out plots against the people of Afghanistan and Iran and Libya; and dispatches the interventionist rapid deployment force into the Gulf and Red Sea zones for flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region and for the suppression of the liberation struggle of their people.

At a time when the US and its allies step up the arms race, push up its pace and scope and develop new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the non-aligned countries pursue a policy of peace, détente and disarmament, come up with constructive proposals on curbing the arms race, on reducing the level of military confrontation and the stocks of nuclear and other armaments, and propose ways of a just political settlement of the conflicts in the Middle East, in the Gulf and in other parts of the world.

Confirming the profound loyalty of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation to the ideals of freedom, independence and progress, the principles of non-alignment and of Bandung regarding global security and durable peace, the AAPSO Presidium ardently greets the millions of members of the mass movements against the threat of nuclear holocaust. In different countries of all continents, masses have organised grandiose meetings, marches and manifestations, strongly protesting against the turning of Europe and other continents into a battlefield of nuclear war and against the establishment of military bases and the stationing of the US "rapid deployment forces" in Asian, African and Latin American countries under the pretext of protecting the so-called "vital US interests".

These AAPSO Presidium calls the individual national units of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement, mass organisations and peace-loving forces in all countries :

- To intensify, resolutely and universally, the struggle for frustrating the adventurist plans of imperialism, threatening the world and mankind with annihilation.
- To strive for the banning of nuclear weapons, to halt the manufacture, build-up and stock-piling of nuclear missiles and to demand a serious and constructive approach to the question of mutual balance of arms' reduction, as a guarantee against global nuclear disaster,
- To undertake coordinated and vigorous actions to stop the arms race, to dismantle military bases, to ensure disarmament and to consolidate détente and peace all over the world.

## MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN

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We, representatives of more than 61 countries, national and international organisations, participants of the powerful solidarity movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa, having gathered in Kabul, the capital of the D.R. of Afghanistan, heartily greet each and all citizens, inhabitants of this ancient, courageous and beautiful land.

We greet the proud and friendly Afghan people who displayed renowned valour in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for national independence.

We greet the noble sons and daughters of the Afghanistan fatherland, who have been striving to ensure the well-being and prosperity of their compatriots under the leadership of their party and state.

We greet the Moslem people of Afghanistan who following the traditions of its glorious history and religion has always been and remains to be the strong adherents to good neighbourliness for the benefit of the peoples of the region.

All true friends of your people heartily welcome the April revolution which clears the way to economic progress.

While we express our feelings of deep respect for the Afghan people, we address it with an ardent appeal on behalf of millions of sincere friends of independent Afghanistan all over the world. This is an appeal from common people who know the sacred value of life, hard-earned bread, the happiness of fathers and mothers within their family in a peaceful home. Our words come from the bottom of our hearts and we believe that they will be heard.

This one earnest call : To end the imperialist aggression in your country through the intensification of your struggles.

Only your enemies, enemies of your Fatherland, of your children

and of your people need blood-shed, death and ruins on your ancient land. Having thrown you into the abyss of terror and sufferings, having violated tranquility of your borders, imperialism and its lackeys strive to prevent the Afghan people to come to peace and tranquility so as you can successfully march towards implementation of the objectives of the April revolution. On'y those who harbour malicious self-interest and hanker for illegitimate privileges at the expense of the common people and to whom the April Revolution is a detriment can be happy with fratricide and destruction.

At all times, all true patriots of the Afghan land have come out and are coming out today for national integration and unity of all Afghans to repel malicious intrigues threatening the existence of the people and its States.

We, envoys of various countries and peoples, have got convinced that the best sons of Afghanistan, in conformity with these principles, have formed the national Fatherland Front, which unites all the partisans of national unity, all those who defending the life of the people, want to work for the benefit of workers and peasants, patriotic merchants and businessmen, believers and pastors, working intelligentsia and youth. The happiness of people, a reliable future for its traditions and faith are in hands of these people. The forces of the good and truth are on their side.

We greet the initiatives launched by the government of the D.R.A. for the peaceful solution of differences between neighbouring countries (Iran and Pakistan) there is no other way but to conduct talks for removing these differences. The talks should be based on the principles of mutual respect to the sovereignty rights of each other and non-interference.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which in every possible way promotes the national unity, has solemnly guaranteed a right for every Afghani to turn to a peaceful life worthy of a man and a Moslem, so as to solve the problem of the country. Personal immunity and security are guaranteed to everyone who renounces participation in armed terror and who works for a peaceful solution of problems in which he is directly concerned; under the banner of the National Fatherland Front.

We ardently call on sons and daughters of Afghanistan who have not yet embarked on the way of peaceful co-operation with all national-patriotic forces to lend an ear to the call of the Fatherland. We are convinced that a nation-wide rapid normalisation process is the first need of the country. At this difficult hour only traitors of Afghanistan can ignore this need. The Afghani people and its glorious history will condemn them. Let peace and happiness prevail for the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan !

## ON THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NON-ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT

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In September 1981, the non-alignment movement marked its 20th anniversary. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all the progressive and peace loving forces, observed this glorious historic occasion, and voiced their deep appreciation of, and constant adherence to, the ideals and principles of the non-alignment movement on the basis of opposing imperialism, reaction and all forms of exploitation and racial discrimination.

The non-alignment movement was initiated at a significantly historic phase, to be the symbol of the aspirations and struggles of the colonised and semi-colonised countries in the three continents and in other countries, for the eradication of abhorrent imperialist and foreign domination, the establishment of equitable international relations, the elimination of the threat of war, the elimination of military blocs and pacts, and to wipe out underdevelopment for the achievement of an independent social and economic development.

Along the past twenty years, in international politics, non-alignment was developed and strengthened. It now represents a historic and concrete current which is highly significant and effective for the good of the peoples' movement and their noble aspirations for freedom, independence and social progress. During this epoch, great achievements and deep historic transformations have taken shape in the world situation. The peoples of the world, particularly those of the developing countries, have risen to realise more gains along the path of regaining their national sovereignty, liquidating colonialist plundering of their resources and foreign imperialist exploitations, strengthening the principles of peaceful co-existence among the countries of different social and economic systems, and laying the foundations of security and peace in the world.

The international prestige of the non-alignment movement and its influence in international politics have been enhanced by its consolidation and the broadening of its scope, by the development of

its content and its anti-imperialist and anti-bellicose orientation, its reflection of the hopes and aspirations of peoples; as demonstrated in the resolutions of its recent conference in Havana and its Ministerial meeting in New Delhi, which led to the increase of the popular masses', adherence to the non-alignment movement in all continents and their loyalty to its sound principles.

The Presidium of the AAPSO, an organisation which is the faithful heir to the great principles of the historic Bandung Conference, and which expresses the aims and aspirations of the militant forces in the two continents, highly cherishes the observations of this historic occasion, and renews its commitment to the ideas and ideals of the non-alignment movement which received increasing support from the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The Presidium, recalling with pride the historic progressive march of the non-alignment movement, confirms its interest in, and adherence to the anti-imperialist, anti-racist positions and stands, opposing foreign exploitation, the arms' race and military bases and pacts, positions and stands for which the non-alignment movement has led a constant struggle, calling for their consolidation and development in the interests of the peoples' movement for peace, security and social progress and for the establishment of a new system of international economic relations.

The Presidium, inspired and motivated by the first and greatest of the principles of the non-alignment movement which are based on peace and peaceful co-existence, the liquidation of economic and social backwardness of the peoples of the developing countries, alerts the world public opinion to the dangers of the galoping arms' race, the military build-ups, especially the development and deployment of nuclear weapons including the production of the neutron bomb. The Presidium calls for the strengthening of struggle, more than ever in the past, to quell the danger of war, to halt the arms' race and solve the regional and international conflicts through peaceful means, to substitute negotiations for armed confrontations and increased tensions in international relations. The rising tide of the danger of the arms race, the increasing tension and the deterioration of the international situation, necessitate, more than at any other time, the

consolidation of struggle to resume the policy of détente and peaceful co-existence as the only and inevitable alternative to the arms race, to war and to nuclear disaster.

On the other hand, the Presidium warns against the aggravating repercussions of the economic discrepancies prevailing in the world, resulting from the long imperialist exploitation and the nefarious plunder by the transnational corporations. The Presidium calls for the implementation of the UN resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice, equality and equal interests, and supports the struggle of the developing peoples for the accomplishment of an independent economic co-operation among the developing countries on the basis of individual and collective self-reliance.

The AAPSO, observing this historical occasion, re-affirms its pride in the historic record of the non-alignment movement, and expresses its firm hope for, and constant interest in the development of the movement and the promotion of its effectiveness as a fundamental factor of the struggle of people for peace, security, equality, national independence and social and economic progress.

## PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND ORGANISATIONAL RESOLUTION

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The 10th Meeting of the Presidium of AAPSO, held in Kabul D.R. of Afghanistan, from the 18th to the 21st of November 1981.

### First

Considers that the present international situation and its perspectives call the solidarity movement to study, define and elucidate the following tasks to be undertaken by the AAPSO :

1. The deepening and promotion of the anti-imperialist content of the non-alignment movement; and contribution to its development as it constitutes the contemporary development of the great principles of Bandung which remain valid and effective, embodying as they do the aspirations and objectives of Afro-Asian peoples to which AAPSO adheres and was actually established to serve.

2. Furtherance of work for the safeguarding of world peace, disarmament, and detente, for halting the production and development of new nuclear weapons such as the neutron bomb and the other weapons of mass destruction, through co-operation with the international and national organisations and movements all over the world; and by all other means.

3. Consolidation, enhancement and promotion of the world national liberation movement supporting it in the process of socio-economic development necessary for the consolidating of the young countries' independence and sovereignty, and the struggle for a new International Economic Order and for the process of decolonisation of mass media, information and culture proceeding from the firm basis of national heritage and the social conditions and cultural characteristics of Afro-Asian nations.

4. The continuing implementation by the AAPSO of its historic tasks, stipulated by its constitution, conferences, councils and

Presidium meetings, especially as regards extending all-out support to the African Liberation Movements, in South Africa under the leadership of the A.N.C., in Namibia under SWAPO, in Palestine under the genuine and sole representative of the Palestinian people, the P.L.O., the West Saharawi people under POLISARIO, the struggle of the peoples of Cyprus, and the Korean people's struggle, and in Latin America, the intensification of struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism, the unification of patriotic and progressive forces in Africa and Asia, and the effective contribution to consolidate and develop the world national liberation movements.

5. Consolidation of the recent victories scored by the patriotic and progressive forces in Africa and Asia, and working for the foiling of political, economic, military, ideological and cultural subversive activities of imperialism and for the defeat of its neo-colonialist strategy.

6. The consolidation and the deepening of solidarity among the forces and contingents of the world revolutionary process; the world national liberation movement, the socialist countries and the world democratic and working class movement.

7. Working for the extension of the representation of Afro-Asian countries and for rendering more effective the international activities of the AAPSO :

a. on the popular level : through co-operation with national and international non-governmental organisations; the consolidation of solidarity and joint actions with the progressive and democratic political parties and anti-racist and anti-apartheid, and anti-Zionist movements in European and Western countries as well as with the democratic and progressive international and regional, African and Asian organisations.

b. on the international governmental level : through the participation, follow up, consultation, advice and exchange of experience with the United Nations, its systems and specialized agencies, the O.A.U., its Liberation Committee and the other African organisations affiliated to it, the League of Arab States, its agencies

and organisations, and the regional governmental Asian organisations whose aims do not contradict the AAPSO's principles.

## **Second**

The Presidium notes with satisfaction the development and further enhancement of the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat activity since the successful 13th session of its Council in Aden, and the election of its President, Secretary General, Secretariat and Presidium and the adoption of its Transitional Organisational procedures until the adoption of amendments to its Constitution by the forthcoming Congress.

The Presidium calls on all solidarity committees and affiliated organisations to lend all help and extend contribution towards the achievement of the task entrusted to the Constitutional Commission stipulated by the Council, called to meet by its Chairman, the AAPSO Secretary General, in Berlin, G.D.R. from the 10th to the 12th of December 1981.

## **Third**

The Presidium calls the Permanent Secretariat and all the AAPSO affiliates to render all support and to forward initiatives and concrete actions to the success of the AAPSO Centres :

1. The Afro-Asian Centre in Geneva
2. The Information and Development Centre in Nicosia
3. The Asian Information Centre in Hanoi.

## **Fourth**

The Presidium notes the efforts of the mission headed by the AAPSO Secretary General, which should be continued without delay, in fulfilment of the Aden Council resolution towards the unification and enhancement of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement in Cyprus, and the successful and highly significant missions to Algeria and Syria.

## **Fifth**

— In view of the need to activate and broaden the scope of the AAPSO action on specific urgent problems and fields of concern,

a. The Presidium resolves to constitute a number of Presidium Committees, for the purpose of undertaking policy decisions, and studies, relevant analyses and appropriate actions on the following subjects :

1. Disarmament
2. Non-alignment
3. Development
4. Palestine and the Middle East
5. The Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean
6. Southern Africa : Apartheid, Sanctions, Front-line States, South Africa and Namibia.
7. Asian Security

b. The committees would be called to initiate actions, devise ways and means and pursue the course of developments on the themes and problems of their concern.

c. The Presidium Committees shall be composed of members of the Presidium and a co-ordinator would be appointed to each Committee from the Permanent Secretariat.

The President and the Secretary General of the AAPSO shall be responsible for the AAPSO Presidium Committees and shall, ex-officio, follow up and enhance their action.

### **1) The Presidium Committee on Disarmament**

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| — Mr. Mirza Ibraghimov | Chairman                             |
| — Dr. A. Issakhodjaev  | Co-ordinator (Deputy Sec. Gen. USSR) |
| — Benin                | Member                               |
| — F.R.G.               | "                                    |
| — Finland              | "                                    |
| — Japan                | "                                    |
| — NAIMSAL              | "                                    |
| — Poland               | "                                    |

## 2) The Presidium Committee on Non-Alignment :

— Dr. Vassos Lyssarides	Chairman
	Vice-President of AAPSO
— Mr. E. Al-Kharrat	Co-ordinator (Assistant to the Secretary General)
— Afghanistan	Member
— Algeria	"
— Egypt	"
— Guinea	"
— India	"
— Malta (Mr. Trigona)	"
— Nigeria	"
— Sri Lanka	"
— Zambia	"

## 3) The Presidium Committee on Development :

— Mr. Aziz Sherif	Vice-President of AAPSO,
— Dr. Mehdi Al-Hafedh	Convener
— Dr Wagner Dieter	Secretary for G.D.R. (Co-ordinator)
— Mr. Zain Salit	Executive Editor for "Development" Magazine (Co-ordinator)
	— Madagascar
	— Uganda
— Prof. De Bernis	(France)
— Prof. Subareta Banerjee	(India)
— Prof. Egon Kemens	(Hungary)
— Prof. Fouad Morsi	(Egypt)
— Mr. Hezel Gacutan	(Philippines)
— Prof. V. Kollentai	(U.S.S.R.)
— Mr. Victor Perlo	(U.S.A.)
— Prof. Istvan Dobozi	(Hungary)
— Prof. Issam El Zaim	(Syria)
— Prof. Alonso Aguilar	(Mexico)
— Prof. H. Babassana	(Congo)
— Mr. A. Holub	(Czechoslovakia)

- Mr. Hussein Hamdan (Lebanon)
- Mr. Siraweera (Sri Lanka)

**4) The Presidium Committee on Palestine and the Middle East :**

- Mr. Abdel Mohsen Abu Meizer Vice-President of AAPSO,  
Chairman
- Mr. Mohamed Sobeih Secretary for Palestine (Co-ordinator)  
(Lebanon) Member
- Mr. Albert Farahat (Libyan) "
- Mr. Abdel Wahab Al Zintani (Angola) "
- (Bulgaria) "
- (Egypt) "
- (G.D.R.) "
- (Syria) "
- (USSR) "

**5) The Presidium Committee on the Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean :**

- Mr. A. Aziz Chairman, Vice-President of AAPSO
- Mr. A. Galil Ghailan Co-ordinator (Dep. Sec. Gen. for  
PDR of Yemen)
- Bangladesh Member
- Ethiopia "
- India "
- Madagascar "
- P.D.R. of Yemen "
- Bahrein Peace and Solidarity  
Com.
- People's Front for the Liberation  
of Oman

**6) The Presidium Committee on Apartheid, Sanctions, South Africa and Front-line States :**

- Mr. Alfred Nzo (ANC) Chairman
- Mr. Moosa Moola (Co-ordinator) Secretary for ANC South  
Africa
- Guinea Bissau Member
- Namibia (SWAPO) "

— Angola	Member	— Nigeria	Member
— Congo	"	— Mozambique	"
— Mr. C. Gatignon (France)		— Uganda	"
— Mr. P. Wahl (F.R.G.)		— Zambia	"

#### 7) The Presidium Committee on Asian Security :

— Mme Binh (Vietnam)	Chairman
— Mr. T. Van An	Co-ordinator (Secretary for Vietnam)
— Afghanistan	Member
— Bangladesh	"
— P.D.R. of Korea	"
— Mongolia	"
— Nepal	"
— Sri Lanka	"

#### 8) The Presidium Committee on Women :

— Mr. Hyppolite Kimbembe	Chairman
— Miss Eva Ranawera	Co-ordinator (Secretary for Sri Lanka)
— Miss Elli Mozora	Co-ordinator (Cyprus)
— Mrs. Adela Baba	Member
— "	(Algeria)
— Mrs. Aida Insunza	" (Chile)
— Mrs. Emiliene Botoka	" (Congo)
— Mrs. Ingi Rushdy	" (Egypt)
— Miss Yalem Haile Sellassie	(Ethiopia)
— "	(France) AFASPA
— Dr. Hannelose Garmasch	(G.D.R.)
— Mrs. Gizele Rabesahala	" (Madagascar)
— "	(Palestine)
— "	(Uganda)
— Miss Elham Abdul Wahab	" (P.D.R. Yemen)

#### Sixth

The Presidium recommends to the next Council the election of Mr. Ahmed Al Asa'ad (Syria) and Dr. Anahita Ratebzade (Afghanistan) as Vice Presidents of the AAPSO.

## Seventh

The Presidium earnestly calls on all AAPSO affiliates to extend material, financial and expert help to the AAPSO Information and Development Centre in Nicosia, with the purpose of issuing regular AAPSO information bulletin and a quarterly magazine.

The Presidium resolves the constitution of an Ad-hoc Information, Publication and Propaganda Commission on the subject, composed of

- Mr. Nouri Abdel Razzak, Secretary General of the AAPSO
- Dr. Mehdi Al Hafedh, Director of the Afro-Asian Centre in Geneva
- Mr Farouk El Hakimi (AAPSO representative at the Centre of Nicosia)
- Mr. Balla Vital, Congo
- Czechoslovakia
- Mr. M.S. Ahmed, Egypt
- Mr. Peter Wahl, F.R.G.
- Mr. Abdel Wahab el Zintani, Libya
- Sri Lanka
- USSR

## Eighth

The Presidium resolves to appoint for the Asian Information Centre in Vietnam, 4 Vice-Presidents

1. Mongolia to represent North Asia.
2. Afghanistan to represent West Asia
3. India to represent South Asia
4. To be left vacant for South East Asia.

The Presidium confirms the appointment of Mr. Aziz (Sri-Lanka) as chairman of the Asian Information Centre and Vietnam to be headquarters and in charge of the secretariat of Centre, in Hanoi.

## **Ninth**

The Presidium adopts the following programme of action for the AAPSO :

### **a. Conferences and Seminars organised by the AAPSO, for 1982**

- 1) International Conference on Palestine and the Middle East
- 2) " " " Southern Africa
- 3) " " " the Indian Ocean, Colombo
- 4) " " " solidarity with the Saharaoui people, Paris.
- 5) Second International AAPSO Conference on the TNC's and Development Strategy, May 1982, Addis Ababa.
- 6) International Seminar on the new International Economic Order, Algeria
- 7) International Seminar, Kampala.
- 8) An event (seminar or conference) in Brazzaville.
- 9) Preparation in coordination with the Soviet Solidarity Committee for the convening of the International Congress on the Contemporary World Liberation Movement, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the AAPSO and the 60th Anniversary of the Foundation of the U.S.S.R. in the Soviet Union.

### **b. AAPSO Missions**

For the purpose of exchange of views and strengthening of relationships, etc :

1. Africa : Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, West Sahara and the Front line states.
2. Asia : Japan
3. Arab countries : Lebanon, Libya, P.D.R. of Yemen and P.L.O.
4. Latin America :
5. West Europe : Greece.

### **c. The AAPSO Good-Will Mission on the Situation around Afghanistan**

The Presidium decides to activize the "AAPSO Good Will mission

on the Situation around Afghanistan" according to the Appeal on Afghanistan, issued by the Presidium. The mission is headed by Mr. Aziz — Vice President of the AAPSO who will be assisted by the P.L.O. representative on matters of the mission.

The Presidium notes with satisfaction how the mission was well received by the D.R. of Afghanistan.

**Tenth :**

- The Days and Occasions observed by the AAPSO  
1st January :
- The Upsurge of the Palestinian Revolution (1965)  
3 — 10 January :
- Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Three Continents (OSPAAL)  
7 January :
- Solidarity Day with Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam  
8 January :
- Anniversary of Establishing the ANC of South Africa (1912)  
4 February :
- Day of Solidarity with the People of Angola  
16 — 23 February :
- Indian Ocean and Gulf Week  
8 March :
- International Women's Day  
21 March :
- U.N. International Day for Combating Racism (21 March 1960 Sharpville Massacre).  
18 — 24 April :
- Week of Bandung

- 1 May :
  - Day of World Solidarity with the Workers.
- 9 May :
  - Victory over Fascist Germany and Japanese Militarism
- 15 May :
  - Day of the Usurpation of Palestine and Exclusion of its People (1948)
- 20 May :
  - Solidarity Day with the Saharaoui people (Foundation of Polisario)
- 18 — 25 May :
  - African Liberation Week
- 25 May :
  - Africa Day
- 1 June :
  - The Child World Day
- 1 — 7 June :
  - Week of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples in their fight against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces.
- 5 June :
  - World Environment Day
- 15 June :
  - Day of Solidarity with the Lebanese people
- 16 June :
  - SOWETO Day
- 25 June — 27 July :
  - International Month of Solidarity with the Korean People
- 26 June :
  - South Africa Freedom Day

19 July :

- Solidarity Day with the Nicaragua people

26 July :

- Day of Solidarity with Cuba

6 August :

- Anti Atomic and Hydrogen Conference Day — Hiroshima Day

9 August :

- South African Women Day

26 August :

- The Beginning of the Armed Struggle in Namibia
- 1st September : World Peace Day.

1 — 6 September :

- International Solidarity Week in Support of the Non-Alignment Movement

11 September :

- Day of Solidarity with the People of Chile

12 September :

- Day of Solidarity with the Ethiopian Revolution

11 October :

- UN International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners

24 October :

- U.N. Day

24 — 31 October :

- UN Disarmament Week

7 November :

- The Great October Socialist Revolution (1917)

16 November :

- International Day of Solidarity with the people of the Syrian Arab Republic

16 — 23 November :

- International Week of Action against Transnationals Corps

29 November :

- International Day of Solidarity with the People of Palestine (U.N.)

7 December :

- International Day of Solidarity with the Bahrain People

10 December :

- UN International Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

14 December :

- Anniversary of U.N. Declaration on Decolonisation.

16 December :

- South Africa Heroes Day (20th anniversary of the formation of (UMKHONTO WE SIZWE) military wing of the A.N.C.

17 December :

- Solidarity Day with the National Movement of the Gulf and the Arab Peninsula.

26 December :

- Anniversary of the first AAPSO Conference in Cairo (1957).



## MESSAGE TO THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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The 10th Presidium Session of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation has the pleasure to greet the participants to the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly and highly appreciates the initiative of holding this session and its set objectives, and wishes full success of its deliberation for a halt to arms race realisation of disarmament, and ensuring world peace and security.

This session is undoubtedly held in complicated world conditions which are fraught with great dangers for the future of mankind and its main interests in peace, security and social progress. The international situation has sharply and gravely deteriorated. The policy of peaceful co-existence and detente have suffered serious setbacks. The arms drive, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and propagation for limited nuclear wars and similar concepts, have reached such an extent as to threaten the world with a totally devastating nuclear disaster. The arms race with its exorbitant military expenditure is coupled on the other side, by the ever widening economic disparity among the nations of the world, and consequently the deepening and spread of the forms of under-development, poverty, hunger and illiteracy in the developing countries.

Therefore, we attach great expectations to this session and wish it full success in order to remove the danger of war, improve the international climate, halt the arms race, and resume the process of detente in international relations and achieve total and complete disarmament.

Expressing the interests and aspirations of the peoples of Africa and Asia who suffer the grave consequences of arms race, and struggle against their socio-economic under-development, and for raising their

living standards, we submit to you our point of view as regards the necessary measures to be adopted for the realisation of disarmament, in the light of the conclusion of the first SSD of 1978, and the new developments in arms race during the last years.

We particularly stress the necessity of adopting a comprehensive programme of total and complete disarmament, as an urgent and substantial step to remove the dangers of war, and ensure for mankind a prosperous future based on peace and security and respect of the rights and mutual interests of all nations.

Until a "Treaty on Total and General Disarmament" is adopted we deem it necessary to take the following steps :

- Declare a moratorium on all projects for research, development and deployment of weapons;
- Stop the manufacture and stockpiling of new weapons;
- Adopt a Convention to outlaw the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and to make the use of such weapons an offence under international law;
- Reduce substantially all military budgets and transfer the savings for use in health, welfare and development;
- Undertake the gradual destruction and disposal of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on a pro-rata basis;
- Take measure to ensure the prohibition of the manufacture and transfer of chemical and biological arms;
- Request the Secretary General of the U.N., assisted by all the non-governmental organisations and the world democratic and peace-loving forces, to have prepared by a team of competent and independent experts an analysis and report on the root causes of armed conflicts, including the role played in this context by the industrial-military complexes at national and international levels;

- Ensure the provision of permanent conciliation machinery within the United Nations that would automatically initiate discussion and mediation whenever there is tension on the likelihood of conflict. Such conciliation mechanism should continue to operate throughout the duration of any conflict;
- Secure the review of educational, publicity, and informations' media, programmes to ensure that they promote the ideal of disarmament and peace in the world.

The Peoples of Africa and Asia, and all other developing countries rightly stress the concrete connection between disarmament and the satisfaction of the requirements of their socio-economic development. Therefore we call for channelling the arms race expenditure to the purposes of development in the developing countries, to eliminate underdevelopment, and to raise the living standard of their peoples. We support the proposal to establish an International Development Fund financed by the resources saved after ending the arms race in the world.

AAPSO, in co-operation with other NGOs struggling for disarmament, will spare no effort for the success of this session, and will support all efforts, exerted within the UN framework, or outside it, for total and complete disarmament, for the elimination of the danger of war, and for the consolidation of the principles of peaceful co-existence, and international co-operation in the interest of all peoples of the world.

## MESSAGE TO THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA

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The 10th Presidium of the AAPSO meeting in Kabul, D.R. of Afghanistan, November 18 — 21, 1981, sends warm, fraternal and militant greetings to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa and their national liberation movement — the African National Congress (ANC).

January 8, 1982, will mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of one of the truly great revolutionary organisations of our time, an organisation which has been a founding member of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation and whose contribution to the cause of peace, solidarity, anti-imperialism and national liberation has long been recognised by the universal community.

The formation of the ANC in 1912 was a great historical event and a continuation in Southern Africa under new historic conditions, of the anti-colonial, anti-imperial and national liberation struggles which had begun with the advent of imperial and colonial domination of the peoples of the world. During the course of the past 70 years that struggle has acquired global dimensions and has developed into an irresistible force. Mighty colonial empires have collapsed and disappeared from Asia, Africa and Latin America and were replaced with sovereign and independent states comprising nearly two-thirds of humanity.

In the continuing world-wide struggles for freedom, peace and social progress the ANC has adopted principled and consistent positions of solidarity with all peoples fighting against colonial and imperial domination, racism, fascism, Zionism; for peace, national liberation and social progress.

Acting in the name of oppressed and exploited South Africans, the ANC was fully involved in the international movement which led to the formation of the non-aligned movement and Organisation of African Unity. It has been an integral part of the liberation forces

of Africa which have extended the frontiers of freedom from the north of the continent to the Limpopo and Kunene rivers in the south.

Seventy years of unrelenting and resolute struggles against a vicious, brutal and inhuman regime of our time; twenty-one years of clandestine activities against the most powerful bastion of imperialism on the African continent has not dampened the ardent fervour of the revolutionary masses and their vanguard organisation — the ANC — to continue the fight until final and inevitable victory.

As its military wing and people's army — UMKHONTO WE SIZWE (The Spear of the Nation) — celebrates 20 years of existence on December 16, 1981, with greater and more effective blows for freedom, the ANC can be assured that the year 1982 will be another milestone in the fight for human liberation in racist South Africa.

We participants of the 10th Presidium of AAPSO, reiterate our commitment to the heroic struggle being waged by our brothers and sisters of the ANC and pledge to make 1982 as the **International Year of Unity in Action** with their cause, which is the cause of all mankind.

We call upon all our member-organisations, support groups and other contingents of the world progressive movement to observe 1982 by varied and manifold activities in support of the ANC and the people of South Africa.

Let 1982 be a year of concerted action on our part and a period of a general offensive against the common enemy : world imperialism's bastion and gendarme on the African continent, the racist and fascist Republic of South Africa.

As a positive and humble contribution to the South African freedom struggle, the 10th Presidium resolves to convene an international solidarity conference during 1982 to highlight the epic resistance movement of a great people and its revolutionary organisation — the ANC.

Long live the ANC of South Africa !

Forward to a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa !

Victory is Certain !



## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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### **CHAIRPERSON of the 10th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium**

Dr. Anahita Ratebzad

### **VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AAPSO :**

Mr. Alfred Nzo, South Africa

Mr. Abdul Aziz, Sri Lanka

Mr. M. Ibragimov, U.S.S.R.

### **THE AAPSO PERMANENT SECRETARIAT :**

Mr. Nouri Abdel Razzak, Secretary General

Mr. A. Issakhodjaev, Deputy Secretary General (USSR)

Mr. A. Galil Ghailan, Deputy Secretary General (P.D.R. Yemen)

Mr. Moosa Moolla, Secretary (ANC — S.A.)

Mr. Willi Sommerfeld, Secretary (G.D.R.)

Mr. Mohamed Sobeih, Secretary (Palestine).

Miss Eva Ranaweera, Secretary (Sri Lanka)

Dr. Asim O. El Rayah, Secretary (Sudan)

Mr. S.T. Haindongo, Secretary (Namibia — SWAPO)

Mr. Tran Van An, Secretary (S.R. Vietnam)

Mr. Edward El Kharrat, Assistant Secretary General for Technical Affairs

Mr. Viatcheslav Stepanov, Deputy USSR representative

### **THE AFRO-ASIAN CENTRE IN GENEVA :**

Dr. Mehdi Al Hafedh (Director)

**THE INFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE IN NICOSIA :**

Mr. Farouk El Hakimi

Miss Elli Mozora (Collaborator)

**MEMBER ORGANISATIONS :**

**AFGHANISTAN (Peace and Solidarity Movement of Afghanistan)**

Dr. Zara

Dr. Massud Haydar

Prof. Dr. Sorabi

**ALGERIA (FLN)**

Mr. Neghra Abdel Kader

Mr. Siouani Djilali

**ANGOLA (MPLA)**

Mr. Luis Doukui Paulo De Castro

Mr. Pedro Fernando Mayunza

**BAHRAIN (Peace and Solidarity Committee of Bahrain)**

Mr. Abdulla Alerashid

Mr. Hussein Musa

**BANGLADESH (AAPSO Bangladesh)**

Mr. Ali Sarwar

Mr. Abu Jafer Shamsuddin

**BENIN (Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin)**

Mr. E. Degla

**CONGO (ACAP)**

Mr. Balla Vital

Mr. Albert Samuel Mbouyou

**EGYPT (Egyptian Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity)**

Mr. Kamal Bahaa El Din

Mrs. Inji Roushdy

**ETHIOPIA (Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee)**

Mr. Tibebe Shiferaw

Mr. Bekele Getachew

**INDIA (All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation)**

Mr. Omprakash Paliwal

Mr. Kalim Bahadur

**JORDAN (Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee)**

Mr. Monzir Mikhail Karaan

**KAMPUCHEA (Kampuchean Solidarity Committee)**

Mr. Tep Henn

**KOREA (Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity)**

Mr. Li Chong Rim

Mr. Sin Yong Il

**LEBANON (Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee)**

Mr. Albert Farahat

**LIBYA (People's Committee)**

Mr. Mohamed Hassan El Borki

Mr. Issa El Barouni

**MALAGASY REPUBLIC (Comité de Solidarité de Madagascar)**

Mr. Maurice Rakotobe

**MOZAMBIQUE** (Mozambican Committee of Solidarity with Peoples of

Mr. Zantav

**MOZAMBIQUE** Mozambican Committee of Solidarity with Peoples of  
Africa and Asia)

Mr. Helder Martins

**NAMIBIA** (South West Africa Peoples — SWAPO)

Mr. Riundja Kaakunga

Mr. Charles Phillip Namoloa

**NEPAL** (Nepal Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Committee)

Mr. K.R. Verma

**NIGERIA** (Nigerian Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity)

Mr. Wahab O. Goodluck

**PALESTINE** (PLO)

Mr. Arafat Douek

Mr. Hisham Abou Ghosh

Mr. Sadek El Shafei

Mr. Ahmed El Farra

**SAHARA** (POLISARIO)

Mr. Salem Kaid

**SOUTH AFRICA** (ANC)

Mr. Alfred Nzo — Vice President of the AAPSO

**SRI LANKA** (Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Sri Lanka)

Rev. Medagoda Sumanatissa Thero

Mr. Abdul Aziz — Vice President of the AAPSO

**SYRIA** (Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Syria)

Mr. Ahmed El Assa'ad

Mr. Mohamed Ali Sangaba

**UGANDA** (Uganda People's Congress)

Dr. Madungha

**USSR** (Soviet Solidarity Committee)

Mr. Mirza Ibragimov — Vice President of the AAPSO

Mr. Alexander Dzassokhov

Mr. Grigori Shoumeiko

Mr. Roman Ahramovitch

Mr. Yousupkhan Shakirov

Mr. Dimitri Zavgorodni

Mr. Vladimir Lioubomoudrov

**S.R. OF VIETNAM** (Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity)

Mr. Doan Tran Canh

Mr. Le Do Ngoc

**YEMEN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** (Yemen Council for  
Peace and Solidarity)

Mr. Mahmoud Ahmed Nagashi

Sheikh Yehia Kahtan

Mme Elham Mohamed Abdel Wahab

**ZAMBIA** (United National Independence Party)

Mr. Aerial G. Mbewe

## **ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**

**BULGARIA** (Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa)

Mr. Vassil Spassov Balevsky

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA** (Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia)

Mr. Josef Krejci

**FINLAND** (Solidarity Movement of Finland)

Mr. Eino Repo

**U.S.A.** (NAIMSAL)

Mr. Cheryl Hawkins

**FRANCE** (AFASPA)

Mr. Claude Gatignon

**F.R.G.** (Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Committee)

Mr. Peter Wahl

**G.D.R.** (Solidarity Committee of GDR)

Mr. Kurt Seibt

Mr. Wolfgang Krause

**HUNGARY** (Hungarian Solidarity Committee)

Mr. Gyula Suto

Mrs. Irina Pinter

**POLAND** (Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa)

Mr. Eugeniusz Szyr

## **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

### **World Peace Council**

Mr. Max Moabi

### **International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in South Africa (ICSA)**

Mr. M.D. Naidoo

### **Christian Peace Conference**

Dr. Emanuel Varga

### **International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ)**

Mr. Latif Nazemi

### **Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)**

Mrs. Marjut Helminen

### **International Union of Students**

Mr. Muniz Abel

### **World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)**

Mr. Boris Alikin

Mr. Marciales Aristobulo

### **OSPAAAL**

Mr. Rafael Gouraige

Mr. Osvaldo Reyes

Mr. Lopez Pedro Pablo Oviedo

## **NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

### **Unidad Popular — CHILE**

Mrs. Aida Insunza

**Comité contre le Colonialisme et l'Apartheid — BELGIUM**

Mr. Laurent Borrens

**Socialist Parti EDEK — CYPRUS**

Mr. Christakis Louca

**Communist Party AKEL — CYPRUS**

Mr. Michael Olympios

**Democratic Party of Cyprus — CYPRUS**

Mr. Efstathios Kittis

**Partido Socialista — PUERTO RICO**

Mr. Muniz Abel

**Sandinista Liberation Front — NICARAGUA**

Mr. Xanthis Suarez Garcia

**National Democratic Front on Farabundo Marti — EL SALVADOR**

Mr. Saenz Varela Miguel



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